



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1964

by

The Medical Officer of Health

T. W. ROBSON, (M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX ROAD, DEWSBURY  
Telephone: Dewsbury 4000





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**HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

(as at 31st December, 1964).

Chairman: Councillor J. H. LILL, J.P.

Vice Chairman: Councillor J. WALSH.

The Mayor (Councillor A. WILKINSON, J.P.)	Councillor L. SAUNDERS
Alderman F. W. CRAVEN	Councillor P. EVERS
Councillor T. EVERS, M.B.E.	Councillor R. TOLSON
Councillor Mrs. M. SMITH	Councillor Mrs. M. FISHER

**HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.**

(as at 31st December, 1964).

Chairman—Councillor H. M. NUNNS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor A. RAMSDEN.

THE MAYOR	Councillor H. OLDROYD
Alderman W. H. HOOPER, J.P.	Councillor J. DUNCAN
Councillor F. PICKLES	Councillor E. LONGBOTTOM
Councillor R. TOLSON	Councillor W. WEIR

**STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1964.****Medical Officer of Health—**

T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health—**J. S. W. BRIERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(Resigned 31.12.64)**Assistant Medical Officers of Health—**

MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

NORAH A. HODGKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 3.4.64)

**Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon**

‡H. N. BURWELL, F.R.C.S.

**Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—**

‡E. S. TAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

**Senior Dental Officer—**

J. R. TUXFORD, L.D.S.

**Dental Officers—**

A. I. HUTCHINSON, L.D.S. (Resigned 14.8.64)

W. A. OLDROYD, L.D.S. (Full-time from 12.10.64)

Miss J. G. ELLIOTT, L.D.S. (From 26.10.64)

**Chief Public Health Inspector—**

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I., cert.S.I.J.B., Meat &amp; Food Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Sanitary Science.

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—**

C. PARKER, M.A.P.H.I., S.I.J.B., Meat &amp; Food Cert. R.S.I. Smoke Insp. Dip.

‡With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

**District Public Health Inspectors—**

- J. P. WHITEHEAD, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.  
 A. W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.  
 (Resigned 30.10.64)  
 T. O. POWELL, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I., Smoke  
 Insp. Dip.  
 G. MILLETT, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.H.  
 G. E. ARNOTT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.H.  
 (Resigned 3.8.64)  
 R. WILSON, Pupil Inspector.  
 Technical Assistant—Smoke Control—J. CHAMBERS

**Ambulance Officer—**

J. Rock, M.Inst. P.C.

**Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.**

I. ALDERSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**Eightlands Day Nursery—**

Matron—J. WALSHAW, N.S.C.N.

**Health Visitors—**

- I. HALLILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.  
 B. SQUIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.  
 C. G. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.  
 N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor (Resigned 16.4.64)  
 S. HIGHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., Q.I.D.N., Health Visitor's Cert.  
 B. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 A. MILNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor  
 C. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate (From 1.8.64)

**District Nurses—Home Nursing Service.**

- Mr. N. WRAITHMELL, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.  
 Mr. F. WALLIS, S.R.N., R.M.N., Q.I.D.N.  
 D. BLACKBURN, S.R.N.  
 C. D. SMITH, S.E.A.N.  
 A. NAUGHTON, S.E.A.N.  
 J. M. INGLE, S.R.N.  
 K. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.  
 M. F. HODGSON, S.R.N.  
 M. BROUGH, S.R.N.  
 J. PEIRSON, S.R.N.  
 \*B. M. FOULSTONE, S.R.N.

**Municipal Midwives.**

- M. HAMMERTON, S.C.M.  
 R. BLACKBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.  
 M. KIRK, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 J. POLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 J. GLOVER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.1.64)

\*Part-time



**Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor—**

K. E. B. NAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 3.8.64)

\*J. WILLIAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (From 1.8.64)

**V.D. Social Worker—**

\*G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

**Senior Mental Welfare Officer—**

K. CHAFFER

**Mental Welfare Officers—**

J. FALKINGHAM, R.M.N. (Resigned 30.9.64)

J. GIBSON, R.M.N., R.N.M.S. (From 1.10.64)

B. ROSTRON, S.R.N., R.N.M.S. (From 1.10.64)

**Adult and Junior Training Centres—**

Supervisor—C. BYRNE, R.M.P.A., Dip. N.A.M.H.

**Health Education Organisers—**

B. M. FRYER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

I. OLDROYD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Sister Tutor's Dip.

**Home Help Organisers—**

G. E. M. ETHERINGTON, S.R.N.

F. HARDWICK

**Borough Analyst—**

\*F. W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc.

**Chief Clerk—**

H. TRANMER, D.P.A.

**Clerical Staff—**

\*L. PARKER, D.P.A.

Mrs. D. HANSON

Mrs. D. MIDGLEY

Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD

Miss C. M. FOX

Miss M. BANCROFT

Mrs. S. THOMAS

Mrs. J. C. HOWARD

Miss M. ROCK

Miss M. COCHRANE

Miss J. GALLAFENT (From 27.1.64)

\*Part-time

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
DEWSBURY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health services for Dewsbury for the year 1964.

**Statistics.**

The Registrar General estimated the population of the town at mid 1964 at 53,490, a decrease of 300 on the previous year's figure. The natural increase in the population (that is the excess of live births over deaths) during the year was 260.

Live births registered were 996 comprised of 506 males and 490 females. Of this number 72 or 7.2% were illegitimate as compared with 72 or 7.7% in 1963. The birth rate for the year was 18.6 compared with 17.3 for the previous year. The corrected live birth rate was 19.7 and the national figure was 18.4.

The still birth rate was 26.4 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 16.3.

The crude Death Rate of 13.7 per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 11.3 but a decrease on the town's 1963 death rate of 14.3. The heaviest mortality was caused by the group of diseases of the heart, of which coronary disease alone accounted for 144 deaths or 19% of the total of 736 deaths from all causes. There was a slight increase on last year in deaths due to cancer (all forms), this year there were 118 deaths compared with 115 last year giving a death rate of 2.2 per 1,000 population, and causing 15.6% of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of three deaths giving a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 population.

Out of a total of 736 deaths, 511, *i.e.*, 70% were of persons over 65 years of age. Deaths of infants under 1 year totalled 24 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 24. Of these deaths 10 died in the first day of life, 14 within the first week. 11 of the infant deaths were associated with prematurity and 4 were ascribed to asphyxia due to inhalation or suffocation. Of the 11 premature baby deaths 7 died within 24 hours and a further 4 within one week. Of these premature babies that died 9 weighed less than 3 lbs. 4 ozs. at birth and 2 between 3 lbs. 4 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.

**Minor Services for the Elderly.**

Towards the end of the year a new scheme designed to help elderly persons living in Corporation or Private property was commenced.

The Local Authority was considering the appointment of wardens and a sub-committee representing the Health, Housing and Welfare Committees was appointed to deal with this question.

A survey of aged persons requiring supervision and minor services, *e.g.*, lighting fires, bringing up fuel, emptying commodes, etc., was carried out in the whole of the town by Health Visitors, Home Help Organisers and the Housing Visitors. It became obvious that nowhere was there a concentration of old persons living near each other to justify the appointment of a warden, who normally would supervise 15 to 20 units: a unit being either a house, flat or bungalow. This was not unexpected as it has been the policy of the Council to provide accommodation for the elderly amongst that for the younger element of the population. The survey showed that approximately 100 aged persons, the average age being about 79 years, would benefit considerably by the provision of some regular minor aid and supervision.

The sub-committee recommended and the Council approved that a number of persons to be called Minor Helps should be appointed, and this was done. Each minor help is given three aged persons to supervise and help during a period of 3 hours every morning, Monday to Friday inclusive each week, and their work is supervised and controlled by the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. As far as possible every effort is made to ensure that the same Minor Help goes to the same cases every day.

At the present time approximately 90 aged persons are being so attended and many of them genuinely appreciate the service, and appear much better both physically and mentally as a result of the help they are receiving. This is readily understandable as many of these persons, through age and infirmity, are restricted in their activities and are consequently often lonely and it follows there must develop, if the Minor Help is doing her duties efficiently, a sense of friendship and loyalty which is of paramount importance. It is considered that this new scheme also reduces the demand for places in residential homes, and probably also of hospital places, and above all enables many old persons to continue to live in their own homes, which the majority desire to do. Furthermore through daily attendance, anything abnormal developing can be immediately reported to the Health Department for further action.

This scheme is, of course, still in its infancy, but it is to be hoped that soon it will be firmly established.

### **Congenital Malformations**

Following the thalidomide tragedy it was generally felt that there should be a national notification of congenital abnormalities so that any increase in these conditions might be noted as early as possible and appropriate preventative action be taken.

From 1st January, 1964, the Registrar General requested a monthly return on a standard form of all children found at birth with congenital malformations. The information required is obtained by the use of a modified birth notification form and



co-operation from maternity hospital and midwives has been excellent. Where doubt has existed as to the correct classification of a congenital malformation further information has been sought from the general practitioner or hospital concerned.

During the year 15 live births (8 males and 7 females) and 9 still births (1 male and 8 females) showed congenital malformations at birth.

If necessary children with congenital malformations are put on the *At risk Register* and such children receive extra supervision by the health visitors.

### **Services and other matters.**

In the report full and detailed information is given not only of the many and various services of the Health Department but of other services of other departments which are vitally concerned with the health of the town's population. As far as the Health Department is concerned, our efforts for the care and promotion of health have been assiduously performed throughout the year and careful perusal of the report should enable the reader to appreciate the wide extent and scope of services provided.

### **Acknowledgments.**

May I take this opportunity to tender to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support so freely given throughout the year.

I should also like to thank the Town Clerk and other Officers of the Corporation for their valuable co-operation and help, and lastly, and by no means least my own staff, professional and clerical, for their conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. ROBSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
OF THE AREA**



Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	53,490
Number of Inhabited houses at 1st April, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	18,071
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	£1,521,175
Estimated product of a penny rate 1964/65	...	...	...	...	...	£5,996

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. F. BRIGGS) for the financial statement below, showing the estimated cost of the health services for the year ending 31st March, 1965.

Local Health Services.						Net Cost
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children ...					£15,297
Section 23.	Midwives Services	...	...	...		£8,014
Section 24.	Health Visiting	...	...	...		£6,800
Section 25.	Home Nursing	...	...	...		£13,136
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation...			...		£1,058
Section 27.	Ambulance Service	...	...	...		£18,501
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness. Care and After Care including Mental Health Services					£22,917
Section 29.	Home Helps	...	...	...		£21,005
Administration	...	...	...	...		£16,464
Other Forms	Grant Aided Expenditure			...		£183
Total						£123,375

**Vital Statistics.**

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Live Births—996	Males	...	506	468	38
	Females	...	490	456	34
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			...	...	crude, 18.6 adjusted, 19.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			...	...	7.2%
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Still-births—27	Males	...	13	13	—
	Females	...	14	13	1
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still births			...	...	26.4
Total live and still births			...	...	1023
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Infant Deaths—24	Males		10	9	1
	Females		14	14	—
Infant Mortality Rates—					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			...	...	24.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			...	...	24.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...			...	...	14.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)					
			...	...	14.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)					
			...	...	14.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)					
			...	...	40.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—					
Number of Deaths			...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			...	...	Nil

### Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and Wales, 1964.

	Dewsbury 1964	England & Wales 1964 (Provisional)	Dewsbury 1963
<b>Rate per 1,000 population :</b>			
Live Births ... ..	18.6	18.4	17.3
Corrected Live Birth Rate ... ..	19.7	—	17.4
<b>Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population :</b>			
All causes ... ..	13.7	11.3	14.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.04
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cancer ... ..	2.2	2.2	2.1
Coronary disease ... ..	2.7	Not available	3.0
Bronchitis ... ..	1.1	,,	1.1
Pneumonia ... ..	0.4	,,	0.55
Influenza ... ..	0.00	,,	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	0.00	,,	0.00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) ... ..	26.4	16.3	15.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	24.1	20.0	30.1
Neo Natal Death Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births ... ..	14.0	13.8	20.4
<b>Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births :</b>			
Excluding abortion ... ..	0.00	0.20	0.00
Due to abortion ... ..	0.00	0.06	0.00

### Population.

1931 Census—54,302.

1951 Census—53,487.

1961 Census—52,963.

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages), at mid 1964 to be 53,490 a decrease of 300 on the figure for 1963.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 260.

### Children Under 15 — Mid. 1964:

<i>Under 1</i>	1—4	5—14	<i>Under 15</i>
910	3,590	8,200	12,700

Year	Population	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births		
		Total Births	Birth Rate England and Wales	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate England and Wales	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	England and Wales	
1922	55,100	1004	18.2	20.6	745	13.32	12.9	107.5	77	
1923	55,424	942	17.05	19.7	803	14.0	11.6	82.8	69	
1924	55,121	1022	17.8	18.8	845	14.3	12.2	89.04	75	
1925	54,790	946	17.2	18.3	823	15.0	12.2	105.7	75	
1926	53,630	910	16.96	17.8	720	13.59	11.6	89.0	70	
1927	53,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69	
1928	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	65	
1929	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	936	17.6	13.4	93.4	74	
1930	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	637	13.1	11.4	64.2	60	
1931	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66	
1932	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65	
1933	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64	
1934	53,430	734	13.7	14.8	675	12.6	11.8	57.2	59	
1935	53,400	761	14.3	14.7	691	12.9	11.7	52.6	57	
1936	53,230	788	14.8	14.8	826	15.5	12.1	68.5	50	
1937	53,050	805	15.17	14.9	785	14.8	12.4	62.1	58	
1938	52,860	753	14.24	15.1	704	13.3	11.6	51.2	53	
1939	52,600	763	14.42	15.0	700	13.3	12.1	49.7	50	
1940	50,630	754	14.89	14.6	791	15.6	14.3	51.3	55	
1941	50,330	745	14.7	14.2	710	14.11	12.9	62.9	59	
1942	48,880	848	17.3	15.8	694	14.2	11.6	70.7	49	
1943	47,510	891	18.75	16.5	757	15.9	12.1	50.5	49	
1944	46,910	979	20.87	17.6	662	14.11	11.9	36.7	46	
1945	46,650	848	18.18	16.1	727	15.58	11.4	48.35	46	
1946	49,670	1012	20.37	19.1	702	14.13	11.5	41.5	43	
1947	50,880	1217	23.91	20.5	751	14.76	12.0	45.19	41	
1948	52,550	1015	19.32	17.9	692	13.17	10.8	40.39	34	
1949	52,740	1011	19.17	16.7	767	14.54	11.7	30.68	32	
1950	53,140	940	17.7	15.8	713	13.4	11.6	24.47	30	
1951	52,940	950	17.93	15.5	765	14.44	12.5	35.79	29.6	
1952	52,910	897	16.95	15.3	727	13.74	11.3	32.33	27.6	
1953	52,990	890	16.79	15.5	727	13.72	11.4	39.32	28.6	
1954	53,080	913	17.2	15.2	720	13.69	11.3	44.9	25.5	
1955	53,150	867	16.3	15.0	707	13.43	11.7	25.4	24.9	
1956	53,270	853	16.01	15.7	719	13.63	11.7	23.4	23.8	
1957	53,190	940	17.67	16.1	725	13.9	11.5	20.2	23.0	
1958	53,330	919	17.23	16.4	723	13.5	11.7	20.6	22.5	
1959	53,390	897	16.8	16.5	762	14.27	11.6	42.3	22.0	
1960	53,460	906	16.9	17.1	743	13.9	11.5	25.4	21.7	
1961	53,020	962	18.27	17.4	746	14.1	12.0	20.6	21.4	
1962	53,520	1001	18.9	18.0	837	15.6	11.9	28.0	21.4	
1963	53,790	931	17.3	18.2	770	14.3	12.2	30.1	20.9	
1964	53,490	996	18.6	18.4	736	13.7	11.3	24.1	20.0	





The following Table gives an Analysis of the Vital Statistics :

**Causes of Death 1964 and comparison with 1963 figures.**

**Registrar-General's figures.**

Classification No.		M.	F.	Total 1964	Total 1963
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	3	—	3	2
2	Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	3
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	7	8	15	23
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	24	2	26	22
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	8	8	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	7	7	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	26	36	62	58
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	3	1	4	5
16	Diabetes ... ..	2	5	7	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	52	71	123	132
18	Coronary disease, angina ... ..	91	53	144	162
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	14	11	25	22
20	Other heart diseases ... ..	29	42	71	79
21	Other circulatory diseases ... ..	20	19	39	38
22	Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	4
23	Pneumonia ... ..	11	10	21	40
24	Bronchitis ... ..	39	20	59	60
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	1	4	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	4	6	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	1	3	4
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	2	4	6	6
29	Hyperplasia of prostate... ..	4	—	4	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ... ..	3	1	4	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	17	39	56	52
33	Motor vehicle accidents... ..	7	3	10	4
34	All other accidents ... ..	14	10	24	19
35	Suicide ... ..	3	2	5	7
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>770</b>

**Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.**  
**Registrar General's Figures 1964.**

	Under 1		1—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 and Over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Tuberculosis, respiratory</b> ...							1		1		1					
Tuberculosis, other ...																
Syphilitic diseases ...																
Diphtheria ...																
Whooping Cough ...																
Meningococcal Infections ...																
Acute poliomyelitis ...																
Measles ...																
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...																
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...									1		1	3	2	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...											13		10	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...												4		1		3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...												4		3		
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...							1	4	2	10	11	4	11	8	11	
Leukaemia, ...							1	1			2					
Diabetes ...											1	1		3	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system									1	1	9	3	6	14	36	53
Coronary disease, angina ...									3	2	35	7	29	19	24	25
Hypertension with heart disease											3	1	7	3	4	7
Other heart diseases ...									1	6	4	8	9	15	28	
Other circulatory diseases ...											4	2	4	1	12	16
Influenza ...																
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	1	1						2	1	2		4	7
Bronchitis ...							1				8	1	16	7	14	12
Other respiratory diseases ...												1	3			
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum									1	1	1			2		1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		1			1						1					
Nephritis and nephrosis ...							1				1	1				3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...													1		3	
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...																
Congenital malformations ...	1	1					1		1							
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	6	10			1		1					8	4	8	5	13
Motor vehicle accidents ...									3		2	2	1	1	1	
All other accidents ...	2	1		1					1		5	2	1		5	6
Suicide ...									2	1			1	1		
Homicide and operations of war																
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>191</b>

### Birth Rate.

In 1964, the number of live births was 996, 65 more than in 1963, giving a birth rate of 18·6 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 17·3.

The corrected birth rate (Registrar General's area comparability factor 1.06) was 19.7 and the birth rate for England and Wales was 18.4 per 1,000 population for 1964.

The birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1941 are as follows :—

		<i>Birth Rate</i>		<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1941	...	14·7	...	6·31
1942	...	17·3	...	1·14
1943	...	18·7	...	1·07
1944	...	20·8	...	1·8
1945	...	18·1	...	Nil
1946	...	20·4	...	1·90
1947	...	19·3	...	2·41
1948	...	23·9	...	Nil
1949	...	19·2	...	Nil
1950	...	17·7	...	2·07
1951	...	17·93	...	Nil
1952	...	16·95	...	Nil
1953	...	16·79	...	Nil
1954	...	17·2	...	Nil
1955	...	16·3	...	Nil
1956	...	16·01	...	Nil
1957	...	17·67	...	Nil
1958	...	17·23	...	Nil
1959	...	16·8	...	Nil
1960	...	16·9	...	Nil
1961	...	18·2	...	Nil
1962	...	18·7	...	Nil
1963	...	17·3	...	Nil

### Death Rate.

In 1964 the number of deaths was 736, 34 less than the previous year and the death rate was 13·7 per 1,000 population compared with 14·3 in 1963.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1964 was 11·3 per 1,000 population.

### Deaths Occurring in Hospitals and Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 350 or 48% of the total number of deaths.



## Deaths of Infants under 1 year — 1964.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day			1 Day— 1 week		1 week— 4 weeks		4 weeks— 3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		Totals	
	Under 1 Day		M.	1 Day— 1 week		1 week— 4 weeks		4 weeks— 3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		Totals	
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malformations	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity and Atelectasis	2	5		3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia due to inhalation and suffocation	—	—		—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	2	8		3	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	1	—	1	10	14

Total number of deaths under 28 days old was 14 or 60% of all infant deaths.

Neonatal death rate ... 14.00 per 1,000 live births.

### Premature Live Births.

There were 68 premature births notified during 1964, representing 6·8% of the live births, 37 were males and 31 females. They included 4 pairs of twins and 3 children who were twin to infants not premature on birth weight.

(a) The total number of premature babies (*i.e.*, 5½lbs. weight or less at birth) who were born :

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	9
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	59

(b) Born at home and :

(i) nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) transferred to hospital before 28th day	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	1
(iv) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	...	...	...	—
(v) survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	8

(c) Born in hospital :

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	6
(ii) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	...	...	4
(iii) who died between 7 and 28 days	...	...	...	—
(iv) who survived 28 days	...	...	...	49

### Premature Infants 1944-1964.

Year	No. of premature infants born	No. of live births	Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births
1944	27	979	2·8%
1945	26	848	3·1%
1946	49	1012	4·8%
1947	91	1217	7·5%
1948	64	1015	6·3%
1949	69	1011	6·8%
1950	51	940	5·4%
1951	56	950	5·9%
1952	57	897	6·4%
1953	57	890	6·4%
1954	64	913	7·0%
1955	74	867	8·5%
1956	69	853	8·1%
1957	60	940	6·4%
1958	66	913	7·1%
1959	83	897	9·2%
1960	87	906	9·6%
1961	70	969	7·2%
1962	72	1001	7·2%
1963	88	931	9·4%
1964	68	991	6·8%

The following table shows that of the 68 premature infants born during 1964, 12 are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 15 are known to have survived to one year of age, and 41 are alive but less than one year of age at 1st April, 1965.



Premature Live Births, 1964.  
Table as at 1st April, 1965—Showing Information Relating to Weight and Survival

Number of Premature Infants born during 1964			Birth Weight	Deaths of Premature Infants			Premature Infants Alive (1/4/65)			
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Under 1 year		Over 1 year	
							Male	Female	Male	Female
6	6	12	3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	5	5	10	1	—	—	1
7	2	9	Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	—	—	—	6	2	1	—
10	6	16	Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	1	—	1	7	4	2	2
14	17	31	Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	—	1	1	10	11	4	5
37	31	68	Totals	6	6	12	24	17	7	8

### Medical Examinations.

During 1964 a total of 249 medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department. 198 of these were for Corporation employees who were either entering the service or were due to pay superannuation contributions after the qualifying period. 6 examinations were done for outside authorities, 31 candidates for teachers' training colleges were medically examined prior to their being accepted by the colleges, and 14 persons were examined on taking up appointments as teachers.

### Marriages.

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Superintendent Registrar, has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of marriages during the year was 356 :

(a)	In the Church of England	...	...	...	168
(b)	In other Churches	...	...	...	75
(c)	At the Register Office	...	...	...	113

### Marriages 1945-1964.

Year	...	...	...	...
1945	...	...	...	521
1946	...	...	...	570
1947	...	...	...	571
1948	...	...	...	551
1949	...	...	...	499
1950	...	...	...	482
1951	...	...	...	487
1952	...	...	...	441
1953	...	...	...	455
1954	...	...	...	440
1955	...	...	...	450
1956	...	...	...	405
1957	...	...	...	414
1958	...	...	...	391
1959	...	...	...	419
1960	...	...	...	375
1961	...	...	...	368
1962	...	...	...	388
1963	...	...	...	365
1964	...	...	...	356

### Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade and its associated industries; rags and shoddy, coal mining, distributive trades, dyeing and cleaning and road transport (passenger and goods). Female labour is very important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre and there is a high percentage of married women workers employed. Dewsbury, in common with the rest of the West Riding has not had any serious unemployment problem during the year.

### HOUSING.

For Housing Report statistics see the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Architect, Town Planning Officer and Buildings Surveyor:—

The number of houses completed in the Borough during the year by private enterprise was 137 and the number completed by the Corporation was:—85

Lee Estate Redevelopment Area	...	...	...	26
Foxroyd Lane Housing Estate	...	...	...	59
				<hr/> 85 <hr/>

				Houses built by :	
				Local Authority	Private Enterprise
1946	...	...	111		31
1947	...	...	161		34
1948	...	...	149		14
1949	...	...	94		13
1950	...	...	172		13
1951	...	...	246		21
1952	...	...	232		25
1953	...	...	230		29
1954	...	...	305		51
1955	...	...	333		109
1956	...	...	95		66
1957	...	...	280		85
1958	...	...	658		50
1959	...	...	141		97
1960	...	...	68		185
1961	...	...	146		174
1962	...	...	150		162
1963	...	...	74		136
1964	...	...	85		137

Of the houses completed by the Corporation in 1964, 21 were three-bedroom houses, 18 two-bedroom houses, 44 one-bedroom flats and 2 two-bedroom flats.

I am informed by Mr. J. B. Walker, Housing Manager, that 188 families were rehoused under the Corporation's slum clearance programme during 1964, in 36 new houses and 122 "re-lets" and 30 in other types of accommodation.

Eleven persons were also re-housed on my recommendations for medical reasons, 7 to ground floor flats, two to two-bedroom houses, 1 to a three-bedroomed house.

### Blind Persons.

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Chief Officer of Welfare Services, has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of persons on the register of the blind at 31st December, 1964, was 137 as shown in the following table:—

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—
5—15	1	1	2
16—20	—	—	—
21—29	—	1	1
30—39	3	3	6
40—49	4	4	8
50—59	6	4	10
60—69	9	13	22
70—79	14	25	39
80—89	12	33	45
90+	—	4	4
Totals	49	88	137

The number of persons on the register of the partially sighted was:—

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—
5—15	2	—	2
16—20	1	1	2
21—49	3	2	5
50—64	5	6	11
65+	8	23	31
Totals	19	32	51

The following information respecting the admission of persons to the register of the blind or the register of the partially sighted during 1964 has been given by Mr. G. Auty, Secretary Manager of the Dewsbury, Batley & District Institution for the Blind.

Forms B.D.8 were received in respect of 17 new cases for admission to the blind register and 5 new cases to the register of the partially sighted. The following table indicates the cause of the disability.

			Cause of Disability			
			Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—					
(a)	No treatment	...	—	—	—	—
(b)	Treatment	...	9	—	—	8
	(medical, surgical or optical)	PS	4	—	—	1
(ii)	Number of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment					
	...	B	5	—	—	8
		PS	2	—	—	1



**Ministry of Health Circular 27/54.****Health of Children.****Prevention of break up of families.**

During the year under review 8 meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health to deal with this subject and to continue with the work that was done in the previous year. The meetings are attended by a representative of the Town Clerk, the Deputy Medical Officer, Superintendent Nursing Officer, a senior lady Housing Inspector, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, a Mental Welfare Officer, the Senior National Assistance Officer, the Children's Officer, a Probation Officer, the Chief Officer of Welfare Services and an Education Department Welfare Officer.

10 new cases were discussed and helped during 1964 in addition to 18 cases outstanding at the end of 1963. 13 cases were taken off the register as no longer needing help because of the improvement which had been effected or because they had removed to another area. At the end of 1964 there remained on the register 15 cases still under discussion. Some of these cases represent the 'hard core' of problem families and are with us year after year, necessitating a continuous watch on behalf of the children who are often the victims of the indolence and ignorance of their parents.

**International Vaccination Certificates.**

During the year 257 certificates were authenticated for persons travelling abroad, either permanently or temporarily.



**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH  
SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

### **Public Health Officers.**

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 5, 6 and 7.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

All specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield (Director, Dr. L. A. Little), and during 1964 approximately a total of 200 specimens were dealt with, mainly investigations in connection with some dysentery and food poisoning.

### **Promotion of Cleanliness.**

Cases of uncleanliness are dealt with at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, by a specially appointed Cleansing Assistant employed in the School Health Service.

During 1964, there were 8 cases of head lice and 8 cases of scabies amongst pre-school children, 9 cases of scabies and 4 cases of head lice amongst adults.

### **School Clinic Consultant Services.**

During the year 22 pre-school children were seen by the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and 4 pre-school children were seen by the Consultant Paediatrician at the School Clinic.

### **Nursing Homes.**

There are no nursing homes registered or known to exist in the County Borough area.

### **Treatment Centres and Clinics at end of 1964.**

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	Westborough Methodist Schoolroom, Green Lane	Monday, 2 p.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Chidswell Methodist Chapel, Shaw Cross	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Wednesday 2 p.m. Every afternoon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for Welfare Foods only.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Thursday 2 p.m.
	Ravensthorpe Council Offices	Friday 2 p.m.

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics</b>	<b>Moorlands Maternity Home</b>	Monday 9.30 a.m. booking clinic.
	<b>Thornhill Council Offices</b>	Wed. 11 a.m.
	<b>Moorlands Maternity Home</b>	Wed. 11 a.m. & 2 p.m. <b>Thurs. 2 p.m.</b>
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.
Relaxation & Mothercraft Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home Health Department	Monday & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Post-Natal Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	By appointment second and fourth Friday 9.30 a.m.
*Premature Baby Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	1st and 3rd Fridays 10-0 a.m.
*Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 2 p.m.
*Paediatric Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment, 2nd Friday each month, 9.0 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	Central Dental Clinic, 40, Leeds Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 10 a.m. 2nd Mon. in month.
*Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 9 a.m. to 12 noon Thursday 2 to 5 p.m. Wed. 1.30 p.m. alt. Tues.
Polio Vaccination Diphtheria Immunisation	} All Child Welfare Clinics	Clinic day.
*Chest Clinic	Dewsbury General Hospital (Returned Cases) (New Cases)  (B.C.G.)	Tuesday a.m. Wednesday a.m. Monday 1.45 p.m. Thursday p.m. Friday p.m. Third Friday a.m.
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Men: Monday 10-12 noon Thur. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Women & Children: Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.

\*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

**National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.**

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health to require the removal to hospital or other suitable premises subject to approval by a court, of a person who

- (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself-herself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not necessary during the year to enforce this Section of the Act.

**Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.**

No applications were received during the year for registration under this Act.

**National Insurance Act, 1946.**

**New Claims to Sickness Benefit received at the Dewsbury Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 1964 in respect of Dewsbury residents.**

Week ended	No. of Claims	Week ended	No. of claims
7.1.64	357 (356)	14.7.64	168 (151)
14.1.64	284 (286)	21.7.64	181 (148)
21.1.64	303 (267)	28.7.64	147 (120)
28.1.64	264 (341)	4.8.64	127 (116)
4.2.64	289 (283)	11.8.64	156 (198)
11.2.64	251 (317)	18.8.64	141 (138)
18.2.64	283 (314)	25.8.64	169 (163)
25.2.64	281 (280)	1.9.64	169 (171)
3.3.64	324 (338)	8.9.64	169 (186)
10.3.64	281 (362)	15.9.64	190 (173)
17.3.64	267 (302)	22.9.64	221 (193)
24.3.64	291 (232)	29.9.64	219 (188)
31.3.64	180 (223)	6.10.64	224 (234)
7.4.64	244 (193)	13.10.64	250 (203)
14.4.64	218 (139)	20.10.64	279 (228)
21.4.64	214 (199)	27.10.64	273 (205)
28.4.64	210 (204)	3.11.64	228 (235)
5.5.64	176 (180)	10.11.64	245 (222)
12.5.64	186 (196)	17.11.64	264 (243)
19.5.64	151 (197)	24.11.64	231 (233)
26.5.64	169 (184)	1.12.64	227 (233)
2.6.64	192 (148)	8.12.64	199 (209)
9.6.64	209 (147)	15.12.64	199 (179)
16.6.64	197 (188)	22.12.64	213 (360)
23.6.64	172 (176)		
30.6.64	179 (171)		
7.7.64	190 (163)		

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding week in 1963.



### Chiropody.

The Chiropody Service for old persons is carried out most efficiently by the Dewsbury Old People's Welfare Association on behalf of the Corporation and thanks are due to the members of the Association for the excellent voluntary work they are constantly doing in connection with this service. The following gives details of the work done and the cost involved during the financial year 1-4-64 to 31-3-65:—

#### Dewsbury Old People's Welfare Association.

##### Chiropody Service 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965.

1.	Number of sessions held	...	...	...	650
2.	Number of treatments given:				
	(a) At Home	...	...	...	933
	(b) At centres	...	...	...	4,838
3.	Number of persons treated :				
	(a) At Home	...	...	...	168
	(b) At centres	...	...	...	739
4.	Cost of Service (Chiropodists' Fees)	...	£2,165	3s. 5d.	
5.	Total amount received from patients	...	£298	16s. 6d.	
	Less amount paid for dressings	...	£253	19s. 0d.	
	Nett amount received from Ward Committees	...	...	...	£44 17s. 6d.
6.	Rent paid for premises (Two Centres)	...	£21	10s. 0d.	
7.	Grants received from Dewsbury Corporation	...	£2,000	0s. 0d.	
8.	Length of each session	...	...	...	3 hours
9.	Fee paid to Chiropodist for each session		£2	5s. 0d.	
10.	Fee paid to chiropodist for each domiciliary visit			15s. 0d.	
11.	Amount normally paid by patient	...		1s. 0d.	

Chiropody treatment for handicapped persons is arranged directly by the Health Department and during the year 6 such persons received treatment.



**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE  
AREA**

### WATER.

Mr. D. E. Strachan, Water Engineer, has kindly supplied the following details of the public water supply for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Dewsbury County Borough received water in bulk from three sources, namely:—

- (1) The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.
- (2) Bradford Corporation.
- (3) The Calder Dale Water Board (Halifax)

Dewsbury Corporation is not responsible for production and treatment of the Bradford and Calder Dale Board supplies, but is indirectly responsible in that respect for the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board supply, being the larger partner in that Board.

In 1964 the proportions of water from each source were:—

- (1) Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board, 65%.
- (2) Bradford Corporation, 25%.
- (3) Calder Dale Water Board, 15%.

There has been no change in the source of supply or method of distribution. New mains have been laid in Corporation housing sites at Foxroyd Lane and Leeds Road and in private housing sites at Chapel Close and Smithy Brook, Thornhill and Sefton Rise, Thornhill Lees. Mains were relaid in various parts of the Borough, including Moorlands Road, Leeds Road, Chidswell Lane, Ward Street, Crossbank Street and Overthorpe Road. No new constructional work has been done.

All houses in the area, except for a few isolated cottages, are supplied direct from the Public Water Mains to the houses, with no standpipe supplies.

There were no restrictions on the use of water during the year.

The rate of consumption per person in 1964 was 32·8 gallons per head per day for domestic and unmeasured trade purposes and 26·8 gallons per head per day for measured trade supplies. The chemical analysis of the waters supplied to the consumers do not show the water to have any liability to plumbo-solvent action. No contamination has taken place nor has any been suspected. The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board water is treated with lime and chloride and is still unfiltered.



Public Water Supply — Bacteriological Analysis.

SUPPLY SIDE											
AFTER-TREATMENT											
COLLECTION SIDE Pre-Treatment Reservoirs	Reservoirs						Depots			Public Supply	Total
	Broad- stone Reserv.	Whitley Reserv. Inlet	Whitley Reserv. Outlet	Stain- cliffe Gauge Basin	Gaw- thorpe Reserv. *	Squirrel Hall Reserv. *	Edge Top Pump House *	R'thpe. Meter House *	Batley Carr Depot *		
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.											
0 (Highly Satisfactory)	4	47	36	46	50	50	50	50	50	50	383
1—2 (Satisfactory)	2		3								5
3—10 (Suspicious in Chlorinated Supply)	2		5	1							8
Greater than 10 (Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply)	3										3
TOTALS	11	47	44	47	50	50	50	50	50	50	391

\* Analyses made by Dewsbury Analytical Services.  
Remainder were analysed by Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. G. J. Drummond, Borough Engineer and Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information with regard to the sewerage system:—

### Extensions to the Sewerage System during 1964:

Private Development off Slaithwaite Road (Sefton Rise):

H. Tristram (Builders) Limited, Leeds.

Approximately 250 feet. 9-ins. Foul Sewer, 1964.

Private Development Staincliffe Road (Church Lane):

Arncliffe Properties Limited, W. A. Robinson (Builders).

Approximately 400 feet. 9-ins. Foul Sewer laid, 1964.

Private Development The Cross, Thornhill, Dewsbury:

Lawefield Estate Limited, Fell Construction Company.

Approximately 500 feet. 6-ins. Foul Sewer Laid, 1964.

Private Development Cullingworth Street, Squirrel Close:

Northern Ideal Homestead Limited.

Approximately 650 feet. 9-ins. Foul Sewer laid, 1964.

Cul-de-Sac off Chidswell Lane, Shaw Cross:

Cross & Preston. Ajax Excavation Company, Mirfield.

Approximately 625 feet. 9-ins. and 6-ins. Foul Sewers laid, 1964.

Lee Estate Redevelopment:

Lomax, Builders, Leeds.

Approximately 60 feet. 6-ins. Foul Sewer laid, 1964.

Mr. C. L. N. Cree, Sewage Works Manager, has kindly supplied the following information.

The main sewage treatment works, situated at Mitchell Laithes, deals with Domestic Sewage and Trade Waste Waters from the County Borough of Dewsbury, the Borough of Batley, the Urban District of Mirfield and part of the sewage from the Borough of Ossett which formerly received treatment at their Healey Sewage Works. The population of the area draining to the works is 105,000. The total volume of sewage treated amounted to 2,730 million gallons, equal to an average daily flow of 7,463,000 gallons. Sludge and solid matter removed from the sewage treatment was 73,949 tons.

The system of treatment includes primary sedimentation, biological filtration together with recirculation of effluent and secondary sedimentation. Effluent is discharged to the River Calder. Notwithstanding the heavy overloading of the treatment plant and the disruption of flow distribution due to modernisation work, it has been possible to effect a purification figure of 73·3%.

The new Constant Velocity Grit Channels and Secondary Pumping Station are now in commission and a unique partial double filtration system of treatment evolved in the Mitchell Laithes Laboratory has lately been put into operation. Pilot scale experimental work indicates that this system of treatment should increase the efficiency of existing and extended Biological Filter Beds by 10%.

Construction work on extensions to the Biological Filter Beds, Primary and Secondary Sedimentation Tanks, Sludge Digestion Plant and new Administration and Laboratory Block will commence in the near future followed at a later stage by new main pumping station and storm sewage treatment works.

Ravensthorpe Sewage Works deals with domestic sewage and trade wastes from the Ravensthorpe part of the County Borough. Population draining to the works is 7,000. The volume of sewage treated amounted to 308 million gallons, equal to a daily average flow of 842,000 gallons. The system of treatment is primary sedimentation, single filtration and secondary sedimentation.

Deterioration of the fabric of the Ravensthorpe Works has continued and it is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve River Board Standards. It is intended that the main sewer should be eventually connected to Mitchell Laithes and the Ravensthorpe treatment works closed down rather than face the cost of reconstruction.

### **RIVERS AND STREAMS.**

The information in this section has been kindly contributed by Mr. M. Lovett, O.B.E., Chief Inspector, Yorkshire Ouse River Board, Leeds:—

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority responsible for dealing with matters relating to river pollution prevention, land drainage and fishery interests in the River Calder watershed. (From 1st April, 1965, the Board will be replaced by the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority, formed by the amalgamation of the Board and the Hull and East Yorkshire River Board. The new Authority will take over the previous functions of the two River Boards, and will have added functions relating to water conservation, in accordance with the provisions of the Water Resources Act, 1963).

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their lengths, the effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and trade premises. The problem of preventing pollution in the middle and lower reaches of the river is complicated by the relative smallness of the normal flow in the river in relation to the volume of effluents discharged. As measured at Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the normal flow in the river is about 95 million gallons per day. At that point, at least one-third of the normal flow of water in the river can be accounted for as effluent from sewage works. In addition, treated trade effluents amounting to several millions of gallons per day are discharged to the river and its tributaries, so that normally the amount of used water in the river is often at least 50 per cent. of the total flow, this being exclusive of the use of virtually the whole flow in the river for cooling purposes by the various electricity generating stations between Elland and Wakefield.



In the latter months of the past year the river was in full spate on a number of occasions, and although there were no serious drought conditions during the year, the flow was exceedingly low during the late summer and autumn.

The Board are of the continued opinion that in an area such as the Calder Valley the most efficient and economical means of dealing with trade effluents is usually by discharging them, where practicable, to the public sewers, for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities.

The Dewsbury Corporation continues to co-operate with the Board in furthering the policy of connecting trade effluents to public sewer, and with very few exceptions all the trade effluents produced within the County Borough, and in the adjacent areas of Batley, Mirfield and Healey (Ossett B.) continue to receive treatment at the Corporation's sewage works.

Work was completed and plant commissioned in stages during the year, on the scheme to provide new inlet works and double filtration pumping equipment (including permanent facilities for the recirculation of final effluent) at the Mitchell Laithes sewage works. Although by the end of the year the new pumping equipment had not been in operation long enough to demonstrate its full value, it is confidently believed that it will prevent further deterioration in the quality of the effluent, and may even produce a moderate improvement. Whilst it has not been possible during 1964 to begin constructional operations on further extensions to these works, to render them capable of dealing effectively with the much stronger trade sewage which continues to reach them, it is hoped a start will be made on the scheme during 1965.

The Ravensthorpe sewage works continue to be operated as efficiently as possible in the circumstances, and the effluent has been reasonably satisfactory. Although the structural condition of the works continues to give cause for concern, it is hoped that it will be possible to keep the works in operation until the scheme to divert the sewage from them to the Mitchell Laithes works can be implemented.

There has been little change in the condition of the Spennings River as it enters Dewsbury County Borough area. Experimental work has continued throughout the year at Spenningsborough in an endeavour to find the most efficient basis for future biological plant at the main sewage works, and some progress has already been made with regard to exercising effective control over the trade effluents discharged to the Corporation's sewers. As was feared, a start was not made on the scheme to extend and modernize the North Bierley sewage works of Bradford Corporation, but it now seems probable that a start will be made on the scheme by late 1965. Implementation of this scheme, and that for the renovation of the Spenningsborough works, will eventually result in a marked improvement in the river as it enters Dewsbury County Borough.



Although all major trade effluents (with the exception of those from a colliery and a ready-mixed concrete batching plant) in the watershed of the Batley Beck are now connected to the public sewers, regular inspections continue to be carried out to ensure that no unwarranted 'emergency' discharges of prolonged duration are made to the Beck.

The condition of the Smithies Beck (the upper reaches of the Batley Beck) continues to be impaired by the discharge of mine water (over which the River Board has no jurisdiction). The condition of the Pildacre Beck has been generally satisfactory throughout the year, as also has that of the Chickenley Beck.

The river at Brighouse and upstream continues to support fish-life, and some good catches have been reported. There has been no change in the general condition of the middle reaches of the river during the year, but it is hoped that work will begin shortly on the final stages of the Huddersfield Corporation's scheme for providing improved sewage treatment facilities.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an investigation, during November, into a scheme for the reconstruction of the Holmfirth sewage works to facilitate acceptance of effluents from trade premises in the Holme Valley into the Council's sewerage system, but no decision had been given by the end of December. Contrary to expectations, no decision was reached in regard to the alternative schemes for dealing with the trade effluents of Sowerby Bridge Urban District in a joint scheme either with the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board or with Halifax Corporation, although there are prospects that the matter will be decided during 1965.

# REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL — 1964.

	5 weeks 2.2.64	4 weeks 1.3.64	4 weeks 29.3.64	9 weeks 31.5.64	4 weeks 28.6.64	9 weeks 30.8.64	4 weeks 27.9.64	5 weeks 1.11.64	4 weeks 29.11.64	5 weeks 3.1.65
REFUSE COLLECTION :										
Ashpits Emptied ...	198	141	149	230	123	382	127	136	142	118
Dustbins Emptied ...	126474	100458	104676	221291	99639	209380	99034	123368	99691	125857
Loads of Refuse Collected ...	1072	686	681	1451	654	1403	646	832	652	835
Total Weight Carried (Tons)	1923	1541	1554	3339	1277	2682	1268	1593	1446	1933
Total Cost (Labour & Trans.)	£3231	£2376	£2590	£5404	£2463	£5325	£2471	£3106	£2466	£3321
REFUSE DISPOSAL :										
Refuse Destroyed at Destructor (Tons) ...	18	14	15	31	14	30	13	18	16	19
Refuse Taken to Tip (Tons)	1906	1526	1539	3308	1263	2652	1256	1575	1439	1914
MATERIALS SALVAGED :										
Total Weight (Tons) ...	68	70	82	143	68	143	71	88	61	76
Total Value ...	£578	£602	£620	£1182	£576	£1148	£580	£747	£522	£712
STREET CLEANSING :										
Gullies Emptied ...	1837	1330	626	3286	2192	2889	785	1260	2012	1176
Loads of Sweepings Collected	67	59	61	166	63	119	46	119	75	61

The above information has been supplied by Mr. J. Rock  
Cleansing Superintendent and Transport Manager.

## PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. F. Whitham, Baths Manager has kindly supplied the following information:—

The Baths are situated in Old Westgate and were opened in June, 1896. They comprise, two Swimming baths, eighteen Slipper baths, Turkish, Zotofoam and Aeratone baths, and an Establishment laundry.

### Engineering Section.

In this section there are two Cornish Steam Boilers, a large copper calorifier capable of giving 2,000 gallons of hot water per hour, a steam calorifier used to maintain the temperature of the swimming bath water, a steam calorifier to provide the space heating for the Central Library, Pumping and other ancillary equipment. Two Air scoured filters interconnected, each 9' × 9' containing 15½ tons of filtering media, Chlorinating and chemical feeding plant. The laundry plant consists of Rotary washing machine with a reversing motor, Hydro Extractor, Power mangle and drying chamber.

### Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming pools each 75' × 24' with the depth from 3' to 6', the capacity of each bath is 52,500 gallons of water. The first class bath is used for mixed bathing every day and for swimming galas. The second class bath is used as the instructional bath for school classes and for single sex bathing after school hours.

The water from both pools undergoes constant treatment to maintain a high standard of clarity and purity.

Regular tests are carried out during the day to check that the correct ph value, alkalinity and free chlorine residual are maintained.

### Slipper Baths.

There are twelve baths for men and six baths for women. Very good use is made of them, in particular by the coloured people. There were 23,406 admissions to the slipper baths during 1964 and over 5,000 used the showers in the second class bath.

Old age pensioners are allowed free baths during mid-week and regular use is made of the facility.

### Turkish, Foam and Aeratone Baths.

These baths are well used and the numbers continue to increase—7,290 bathers were admitted in 1964 as against 6,809 in 1963.

#### Summary of Attendances:

	1964	1963
Swimming ... ..	172,819	146,395
Slipper Baths ... ..	23,406	25,851
Turkish and Remedial	7,290	6,809
Total ... ..	203,515	179,055





**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT**

**1946**

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three ante-natal clinics in the County Borough administered by the Corporation, these are situated at Moorlands Maternity Hospital, Thornhill Council Offices, and Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton.

Ante-natal care is available at these clinics for patients resident in Dewsbury and in bordering areas who are going to be confined at home and those who have been booked for delivery in Moorlands Maternity Hospital. Some Dewsbury residents are confined to Staincliffe General Hospital, which administers its own ante-natal clinic.

Blood tests are carried out at the Corporation clinics, and immunisation against poliomyelitis is available.

Short talks, demonstrations and film shows on various health topics are given to patients attending Earlsheaton and Thornhill ante-natal clinics. Orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamin tablets are also on sale at these two clinics.

### POST-NATAL CLINICS

A post-natal clinic administered by the Corporation is held once a month at Moorlands Maternity Hospital. It is attended by Dewsbury residents who have been confined either at home or at Moorlands Maternity Hospital.

#### **Premature Baby Clinic.**

This clinic is held twice a month at Moorlands and is in the charge of the Consultant Paediatrician. A Senior Health Visitor attends the clinic, where all premature babies born in the area are referred, together with any baby who has been ill in hospital or any baby who has any abnormality. An average of 15 babies attend at each session.

The following table shows the attendances at the clinics during 1964:—

	Number of Women		Total number of attendances in 1964	
	who attended during 1964	who were new cases in 1964	Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Ante-Natal Clinics	1443	1095	6689	199
Post-Natal Clinics	413	410	443	—

### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS— STAINCLIFFE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The number of attendances by Dewsbury mothers at the above clinics during 1964 were as follows :—

Ante-Natal :	First Visits	... 236
	Subsequent Visits	2380
Post-Natal :	First Visits	... 173
	Subsequent Visits	222

### INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

The table on page 44 gives details of the attendances at each of the Corporation's Infant Welfare Clinics.

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 90% of the number of infants born during the year (live births). The clinics are well patronised and during the year 1,878 children attended them. This is an increase of 74 children on the previous year's figure.

The total amount of milk foods of all types sold at the clinics during the year was 33,172 lbs. compared with 31,446 lbs. in 1963 and 30,189 lbs. in 1962.

The following table shows the issues of vitamin supplements during the past few years :—

	Tins of National Dried Milk	Bottles of		Packets of Vitamin Tablets
		Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	
1956	16,405	34,282	5,276	3,178
1957	11,964	38,660	4,778	3,165
1958	8,206	25,256	3,139	2,776
1959	6,447	25,230	2,699	2,723
1960	5,319	25,499	2,746	2,702
1961	4,196	13,790	1,780	1,647
1962	3,206	7,392	1,081	642
1963	2,451	7,805	873	530
1964	2,324	7,934	879	804





### HEARING TESTS ON INFANTS, 1964.

Routine hearing tests on infants are done at the Infant Welfare Centres. They are carried out on infants when they reach 7 months of age, or as soon after that as possible. If any infant fails these routine tests of hearing on two occasions, then arrangements are made for him or her to be seen by Dr. Fox at the Health Department for further, more extensive tests. If, after this, he or she is still thought to be deaf, the case is referred to Mr. Jones, the E.N.T. Specialist.

It is hoped that all mothers will take advantage of this new service to have their infants tested and make sure whether they can hear properly or not.

Total number of tests carried out ... 378

No of Tests at Different Clinics:—

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Halifax Road	...	...	76	69	7
Thornhill	...	...	50	46	4
Earlsheaton	...	...	70	66	4
Ravensthorpe	...	...	67	62	5
Shaw Cross	...	...	62	52	—
Westborough	...	...	63	56	7

Total	...	...	378	351	27
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Age Groups:—			<i>Total</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Under 1 year	...	...	263	247	16
1—2	...	...	87	85	2
2—3	...	...	12	7	5
3—4	...	...	11	7	4
4—5	...	...	5	5	—

Total	...	...	378	351	27
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Of the 27 who failed the initial hearing test:—

9 had repeat tests and were found to be satisfactory.

13 are awaiting repeat tests.

1 was already under the E.N.T. Specialist at D.G.H.

1 had a repeat test which was unsatisfactory and she was referred to Mr. Otty.

1 had a repeat test which was unsatisfactory and he was referred to Mr. Jones. Arrangements were made for him to be admitted to a Nursery School, and for him to have speech therapy.

1 had a repeat test which was unsatisfactory. He was referred to Mr. Jones for removal of adenoids, and he is going to have a trial with a hearing aid.

1 had an audiometric test which was unsatisfactory. He was referred to Mr. Jones, and is awaiting admission to hospital for myringotomy.

### DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Principal Dental Officer—Mr. J. R. Tuxford, L.D.S.

As in previous years, dental treatment continues to be made available to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The treatment is carried out at the Central Dental Clinic.

Slightly larger numbers of both mothers and children were examined during 1964 as compared to 1963. This was due to the fact that more sessions became available, and also patients sought, and were referred for dental treatment, mostly younger mothers. Dental Health propaganda continues to be disseminated at the Authority's ante and post-natal clinics.

The majority of patients who attend for treatment and advice, are referred from the ante and post-natal clinics run by the Authority, and also from the Child Welfare Clinics, some are referred by the patient's own medical advisor, some attend on their own initiative, the vast majority of the latter, I am sorry to say, by reason of some obvious defect or due to pain.

Dental treatment of all types is made available, including the provision of dentures, free of charge to those who are eligible. Dentures are made by an outside laboratory as the amount of denture work undertaken is not sufficient to warrant the employment of a technician. Facilities for radiographic examinations are available as and when necessary.

#### Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	181	179	183	181
Children under five	252	249	249	249

#### Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scallings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Inlays and Crowns	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	399	97	452	81	—	4	7	51	29
Children under five	379	243	51	6	7	—	—	—	—

### EIGHTLANDS DAY NURSERY.

The nursery has accommodation for 25 children under the age of 3 years. It is open Monday to Friday from 7.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. and is staffed by Matron, two Nursery Assistants, Cook, Kitchen Helper, Cleaner and a Laundress (part-time). When the daily attendance exceeds 21, matron can engage temporary additional help.

The following table shows the attendances month by month:

<i>Month</i>		<i>Days Open</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Number on register</i>
January	...	23	210	9	20
February	...	20	230	11	18
March	...	20	261	13	19
April	...	22	323	14	18
May	...	19	318	16	19
June	...	22	375	17	20
July	...	18	275	15	20
August	...	16	185	11	17
September	...	22	327	15	20
October	...	22	308	14	17
November	...	21	287	13	16
December	...	21	236	11	15

The average daily attendance for the year was 13, as against 15 the previous year. There was a marked falling off in the attendance for every month compared with the previous year. In 1963 a total of 3,742 attendances was made compared with 3,235 this year.

During 1964 two Nursery School student teachers worked at the Day Nursery as part of their training for the N.N.E.B. qualification.

The charges for admission remained the same as in 1963, *i.e.*, a minimum of 1s. 6d. a day and a maximum of 6s. 0d. per day, the actual amount depending on the circumstances of the applicant.

The nursery is maintained by the Council primarily as a social service for those in need of it, *i.e.*, children of unmarried mothers, widowed, divorced or separated mothers, mothers who have to go into hospital, and others. Each case is decided on its merits.

A doctor visits the Day Nursery to give advice and to do vaccinations and immunisations as necessary.

### Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes provided by the Council, but approval was given for 10 unmarried, expectant women to be sent to homes provided by religious bodies, payment being made by the authority.

### Illegitimate Children.

The authority does not employ a Social Worker for purposes of Ministry of Health Circular 2866. The mothers are visited by the Health Visitors, who offer advice on the care of the children and on the services available to them.



## THE DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

by the Superintendent Nursing Officer,  
Miss I. Alderson, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

The year 1964 saw no great changes in the patterns of work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives, District Nursing Sisters and Health Visitors. Each member of the team has continued to work assiduously in her own particular field and each day has brought its problems, incidents and routine work to be done.

The five Domiciliary Midwives work well together, their on and off duty times being so organised as to allow as many undisturbed nights as possible. Night work in Midwifery is inevitable but often a bone of contention and certainly a deterrent when choosing a career, particularly if one is married and with domestic responsibilities. Obviously, with a large number of Midwives a rota system is easily organised; difficulties arise with a smaller staff, and though at times it may seem that the volume of work is not very great, it is a fact that the Midwives who are not actually on holiday or having a day off, are on call day and night. In the matter of the teaching of Student Midwives who are engaged in Part II of their training for the C.M.B. Certificate at Moorlands Maternity Hospital, the domiciliary Midwives have derived benefit from informative discussions with the Matron of the Hospital. Such valuable liason prevents misunderstandings arising between hospital and domiciliary staffs and is to be encouraged. It is obligatory that a midwife attends a Refresher course every five years. The lectures are always stimulating and inspiring, and in addition she gains much from contact with colleagues from other regions.

Two Health Visitors successfully completed their training at Leeds University and joined the permanent staff: There are seven qualified Health Visitors, one Approved Health Visitor, and one engaged in Health Education. Their ranks are further supported by three part-time and one full-time School Nurses.

The routine of the wide range of Health Visiting duties has gone on in the manner of well oiled machinery. Work in this field, amongst all age groups from infancy to old age covers a wide range of problems of Health and duties associated with the prevention of ill health, and is as time consuming, as it would be space consuming to describe in detail here.

The vigilance of the School Nurses at routine head inspections in schools keeps the incidence of verminous infestation within controllable bounds; the policy of prosecuting parents of persistent offenders will continue, as it is strongly felt by Health Visitors that it is not fair to child sufferers or to children in the same class at school, and in view of the help and advice continually available, persistent infestation is totally inexcusable.

The District Nursing Service has, as always, been consistently busy throughout the year. Some patients have received the ministrations of the District Sister for many years, and there is always a constant flow of requests for the service from



General Practitioners and Hospitals. In Dewsbury the work undertaken by the District Nursing Service can be regarded as comparatively heavy, with a wide and interesting variety of cases. In fact there would be sufficient experience available to consider arranging a training scheme for Domiciliary Nurses—that being a thought for the future when more suitable premises are available.

The use of disposable equipment is time and labour saving, *e.g.*, syringes, waterproof sheeting, incontinence pads, etcetera: other requirements to facilitate Home Nursing are in full use and issued on loan from the Health Department.

The duties of the District Nursing personnel are always greatly appreciated: our bathing attendant is fully occupied and has been a great help to the service.

The Night Sitting Service has been called regularly throughout the year—usually to attend during a period of ten hours a night on a dying or very ill patient, whose relations are either old, or exhausted, or who has no relations.

So on to another year.

### Summary of the Work Carried Out by the Midwives During the Year.

No. of cases delivered during year, excluding abortions, miscarriages and stillbirths ... ..	274
No. of miscarriages and stillbirths ... ..	5
Numbers transferred to hospital before delivery ...	33
Number of cases who left district before delivery ...	5
Number of cases undelivered on 31st December, 1964	93
Number of Medical Aid forms sent to General Practitioners ... ..	7
Number of emergency unbooked deliveries included above ... ..	2
No. of cases where Pethidine was administered ...	118
No. of cases where Trilene was given ... ..	230

In addition the midwives attended 172 maternity cases who were discharged from Moorlands Maternity and Staincliffe General Hospitals before the 10th day after delivery.

## SUMMARY OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1964.

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Expectant Mothers		Children born in 1964		Children born in 1963	Children born 1959—62	People Over 65 Visited	Mentally disordered persons visited	Total Visits all Cases
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits			
3879	195	401	983	3972	3171	5728	279	25	17095

**HOME NURSING VISITS, 1964.**

Total number of Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,096
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	30,065
Children under 5 years old at first visit during the year	...	...	...	...	...	53
Patients over 65 years old at first visit during the year	...	...	...	...	...	528
Cases on books 1.1.1964	...	...	...	...	...	245
New patients, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	851
Discharged—						
Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	497
To Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	179
Died	...	...	...	...	...	139
Others	...	...	...	...	...	13
Remaining on books at 31st December, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	268

The number of special visits made during 1964 for the purpose of giving injections, etc., to sick people in their own homes was 14,344.

**Summary of Cases and Visits.**

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Total Cases	1096	1041	1068	1028	942	1042	1000	1047
Total Visits	30065	29806	29783	26866	25988	27660	31047	32784

**VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.**

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 26)

**Immunisation.**

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year was 747 ; of these 669 were between 0 and 4 years, and 78 between 5 and 15 years, whilst the number aged less than 1 was 611 representing 62% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	77	1950	...	624
1936	...	10	1951	...	586
1937	...	76	1952	...	763
1938	...	26	1953	...	652
1939	...	19	1954	...	634
1940	...	1680	1955	...	579
1941	...	1865	1956	...	537
1942	...	1350	1957	...	558
1943	...	1675	1958	...	696
1944	...	751	1959	...	612
1945	...	615	1960	...	657
1946	...	526	1961	...	651
1947	...	899	1962	...	676
1948	...	758	1963	...	734
1949	...	673			

These 734 immunisations include 654 who have received Trivax vaccine in three doses of 1 c.c. at monthly intervals. 1 received A.P.T. and 92 Diphtheria and Tetanus combined. Private doctors immunised 123 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic) and Tetanus.

In addition, during the year 697 children received one single boosting dose ; 384 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 313 were under 5 years.

Since 1951 there has not been a single notified case of diphtheria and this fact is justification for the ever present campaign for diphtheria immunisation.

### Smallpox Vaccination.

The following are the details of vaccination against smallpox during the year :—

Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & Over	Total
29	269	18	5	321

The following table shows the position for the last few years:

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & over	Total
1949	19	24	4	7	54
1950	62	15	16	20	113
1951	102	21	3	69	195
1952	176	25	7	20	228
1953	339	283	945	637	2204
1954	224	24	8	30	286
1955	275	17	11	62	365
1956	254	22	9	60	345
1957	306	27	27	54	408
1958	394	25	6	23	448
1959	381	44	11	28	464
1960	398	26	21	37	524
1961	476	32	14	37	560
1962	647	528	1123	3478	5776
1963	48	83	6	8	145

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

In 1964 injections against Poliomyelitis were carried out as follows:—

	Salk	Oral		Salk	Oral
First injections Children & Young Persons ... ..	1	920	Others	—	78
Second Injections Children and Young Persons	1	727	Others	—	80
Third injections (all groups)...	...	...	...	11	752
Fourth injections (children under 12 years) ... ..	...	...	...	4	33
Reinforcing Doses after 2 or 3 Salk ... ..	...	...	...	—	309

Thus the total number of injections given was 2,916, and the majority of these were carried out by members of the Health Department.



**AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27).

The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 4 Ambulances, and 3 Sitting Case Ambulances.

The personnel employed numbered 15 and were under the immediate direction of the Council's Transport Manager.

The following table shows the work done by this Service during the year :—

	Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
Ambulances ...	3727	616	11219	44813
Sitting Ambulances	3728	254	11511	45718
<b>TOTALS 1964</b>	<b>7455</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>22730</b>	<b>90531</b>
<b>TOTALS 1963</b>	<b>7046</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>23436</b>	<b>86064</b>

It will be noticed that there was a decrease of 706 in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year and an increase of 4,467 miles on the year's mileage.

The comparative figures for mileage for the years since 1949 are :—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Cars or Sitting Ambulances</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Patients Carried</i>
1949	29,905	58,604	88,509	16,440
1950	30,860	48,849	79,709	16,561
1951	24,178	46,764	70,942	15,441
1952	20,914	48,701	69,615	15,597
1953	23,944	52,264	76,208	15,557
1954	32,348	49,660	82,008	17,802
1955	38,633	45,155	83,788	19,839
1956	39,817	39,639	79,456	19,410
1957	36,190	41,313	77,503	18,921
1958	36,530	41,112	77,642	19,310
1959	41,729	41,117	82,846	21,336
1960	41,022	38,600	79,622	21,051
1961	27,225	*50,980	78,205	20,309
1962	34,851	46,908	81,759	22,084
1963	41,438	44,626	86,064	23,436
1964	44,813	45,718	90,531	22,730

NUMBER OF REMOVALS															Total No. of Patients Carried	
Accidents Occurring in			Booked Cases removed from Home to Hospital		Cases removed from hospital to :			Long Distance Journeys (over 20 miles each way)		Total Miles all Journeys	Total No. of Journeys					
					Hosp- ital	Home in Borough	Home out of Borough					Number	Mileage			
			Street	Works	Home	Matern. Cases	Others					Number	Mileage			
AMBULANCES :																
January	...	...	30	5	13	12	612	121	511	1	23	1	44	5010	382	1306
February	...	...	26	4	3	7	455	109	324	—	—	—	—	3520	284	928
March	...	...	44	7	10	8	394	140	293	3	28	2	169	3705	318	901
April	...	...	38	4	7	1	417	114	375	4	59	—	—	3586	289	960
May	...	...	47	2	15	6	447	95	316	1	19	—	—	3361	289	929
June	...	...	43	2	9	3	403	128	393	—	—	2	124	3664	289	983
July	...	...	38	7	13	6	462	116	439	1	16	—	—	4246	346	782
August	...	...	25	5	5	4	343	104	311	1	8	2	155	3140	276	800
September	...	...	31	3	8	10	430	83	353	4	59	1	60	3644	324	923
October	...	...	43	6	13	4	380	116	305	1	22	4	453	3535	296	872
November	...	...	40	3	6	10	441	119	363	4	39	2	118	4108	331	988
December	...	...	50	4	7	12	362	100	309	1	20	2	95	3294	303	847
TOTALS			455	52	109	83	5146	1345	4292	21	293	16	1218	44813	3727	11219
SITTING CASE																
AMBULANCES :																
January	...	..	14	2	6	23	371	50	374	—	—	1	62	3232	287	841
February	...	...	14	3	3	18	390	76	439	4	47	2	134	3275	314	949
March	...	...	8	1	4	21	347	66	363	3	59	5	277	2967	281	818
April	...	...	15	—	6	23	483	85	460	3	42	4	253	3983	341	1079
May	...	...	12	1	8	19	474	85	501	3	25	1	64	4041	321	1104
June	...	...	11	1	7	15	502	60	442	—	—	2	124	4359	329	1040
July	...	...	10	1	5	13	455	56	420	4	20	7	449	4393	305	971
August	...	..	20	3	12	23	383	34	322	4	97	2	113	3350	304	803
September	...	...	15	1	6	17	375	84	383	4	28	5	340	3941	309	890
October	...	...	16	2	8	13	545	56	519	4	28	2	112	4603	344	1165
November	...	...	10	—	4	19	355	44	388	7	52	2	124	3496	265	829
December	...	...	17	3	5	33	453	53	451	6	48	1	95	4078	328	1022
TOTALS			162	18	74	237	5133	749	5062	42	446	34	2147	45718	3728	11511

**PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.**  
(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 28).

**A. TUBERCULOSIS**

**Tuberculosis Visitor**

The Tuberculosis Visitor is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients in their own homes. Though the Regional Hospital Board have the responsibility of clinical care of the patients and control on behalf of the Ministry of tuberculosis sanatoria, dispensaries and mass miniature radio-graphy, the domiciliary medico-social care of the patients and their families is the duty of the Local Health Authority.

The following table gives details of the home visits made:—

**Home Visiting.**

Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment	...	82
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria	... ..	14
Visits to contacts	... ..	240
Unsuccessful visits	... ..	43
Follow-up Non-attendance at Chest Clinic	... ..	38
Total	... ..	417

In addition to home visiting, the Visitor attends weekly at the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital and she also attends at Schools when 13 year old children are Tuberculin tested and vaccinated, she also makes regular visits to this group of children in school.

**Provision of Free Milk.**

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year	47
Number of pints of milk supplied during the year	6,713

**PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

**Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Dewsbury School Children born during 1951.**

Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 year old children was done during the year. As will be seen from the following table, the percentage acceptance by parents of these children was 69%. The figures for 1963, 1962, 1961 and 1960 were 64%, 62%, 62% and 45% respectively. The figures show again an improvement over previous years, being the highest rate of acceptance to date.



**B.C.G. VACCINATION.**

Number of children born between 1/1/51 and 31/12/51 on							
Dewsbury schools registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	922
Total number of consent forms received	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
Percentage acceptance	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.7%
Number of children Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	640
Number of children with positive reaction	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of children with negative reaction	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	591
Number of children who failed to attend for result to be "read"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

**(B) ILLNESS GENERALLY.****Convalescent Care.**

During 1964, 6 cases were afforded convalescent care, on the recommendation of their own doctors.

**Loan of Nursing Equipment**

The equipment is loaned free of charge. A deposit is payable when the equipment is issued, this is returnable if the article is returned in good condition. Loans of various items totalled 302 during the year against 496 in 1963.

**Items Loaned :**

Bed Pans	...	...	109	Wheel Chairs	...	16
Air Rings	...	...	28	Bed Cages	...	16
Bed Rests	...	...	45	Beds	}	8
Rubber Mattresses	...	...	5	Lifting Poles	}	
Fracture Boards	...	...	5	Commodes	...	12
Walking Sticks	...	...	11			
Urinals	...	...	47	TOTAL	...	302

Rubber sheets are not now loaned as they are difficult to keep clean—disposable polythene is provided instead.

Incontinence pads are also used whenever necessary and are issued free of charge. If the user lives in a non-smoke controlled area the pads are disposed of by burning at home, otherwise they are collected, after being placed in a polythene bag, by the local authority and disposed of by burning.



### MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Leeds Regional Mass Radiography Unit visited Dewsbury in November, 1964, and carried out surveys at:—

1. Longcauseway, Dewsbury (Public Sessions and Corporation Staffs)
2. Thornhill Secondary Modern School, Edge Lane, Thornhill. „ „
3. Messrs. Fenton & Bradley Ltd. (Industrial Survey)  
Savile Town.
4. Messrs. James France & Co. Ltd., „ „  
Savile Town.
5. Messrs. Marshall, Kaye & Marshall Ltd. „ „  
Ravensthorpe.
6. Messrs. Carpet Trades Ltd., „ „  
Ravensthorpe.

The decision to hold the survey on Longcauseway in the former Fire Station Headquarters was taken as an experiment (as was the decision to operate the Unit at Thornhill), as it was felt that the public would appreciate having the facility in the centre of town and on the perimeter (at Thornhill), thus saving time, and that this would also benefit the shop workers and small firm employees.

The results of the surveys are as follows:—

	Dewsbury (Longcauseway)			and	Thornhill Secondary Modern School		
No. examined	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
...	718	579	1297		50	65	105
<b>Age Groups:</b>							
14 and under	1	1	2		1	—	1
15-24 years ...	119	176	295		2	4	6
25-34 years ...	155	81	236		14	19	33
35-44 years ...	212	132	344		5	15	20
45-59 years ...	177	157	334		5	6	11
60+ years ...	54	32	86		—	—	—
Total	718	579	1297		40	65	105
<b>By Groups:</b>							
Public Sessions	172	207	379		40	65	105
Industrial—							
Shops, etc.	466	302	768		—	—	—
Corporation and Hospital Staffs, etc.	80	70	150		—	—	—
Total	718	579	1297		40	65	105
No's. recalled for inter- view with Doctor	5	2	7		—	—	—
<b>Cases of T.B.:</b>							
Referred to Chest Clinic presumed inactive	2	1	3		—	—	—
<b>Other Abnormalities</b>	3	—	3		—	—	—
Referred to Chest Clinic for observation:							
Bronchiectasis ...	1						
Pneumocourosis ...	1						
Pneumonitis ...	1						

**Four Industrial Surveys.**

<b>Nos. examined:</b>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Messrs. Fenton & Bradley Ltd.	...	...	...	102	115	217
Messrs. James France Ltd.	...	...	...	76	48	124
Messrs. Marshall, Kaye & Marshall Ltd.	...	...	...	101	103	204
Messrs. Carpet Trades Ltd.	...	...	...	95	45	140
Total ...				374	311	685

**Age Groups:**

15-24 years	...	...	...	46	88	134
25-34 years	...	...	...	86	58	144
35-44 years	...	...	...	83	68	151
45-59 years	...	...	...	117	79	196
60+ years	...	...	...	42	18	60
Totals ...				374	311	685

Nos. recalled for interview with Doctor	2	1	3
Cases of T.B.:—			
Inactive, no action required	2	—	2
<b>Other Abnormalities</b> ...	1	1	2
(Referred to own Doctor)			
Retro Sternal Goitre	1		
Air Cyst	1		

**HEALTH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.****REPORT OF WORK, 1964.**

I am indebted to Miss Fryer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. and Miss Oldroyd, S.R.N., S.C.M., Sister Tutor's Dip., for the following account of their work during the year.

**Evening Work with Social and Educational Groups**

The work of the Health Education Department necessarily involves that the staff be available as needed by the different social groups in the Borough at the times they ordinarily arrange to meet. Our programme for 1964 grew as follows:-

1. February 4th—7 p.m. to 8 p.m. A talk and display of visual aids and a short film-strip shown to a large group of elderly people at the Foxroyd Schoolroom. Subject: "Home Safety for the Elderly".
2. February 11th—8 p.m. Attended general meeting of the National Childbirth Trust to discuss and see new visual aids and slides and books for use when teaching expectant mothers.
3. February 24th—7.30 p.m. An illustrated discussion on Home Safety for a Women's Group, mixed ages, at the United Congregational Schoolroom.
4. March 4th—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The first of the Civil Defence lectures and demonstration courses:  
First hour—First Aid.  
Second hour—Practical Simple Home Nursing.
5. March 11th. As above. Two hours First Aid and Home Nursing Course continued.

6. March 12th—8 p.m. Parent-Teacher Group at Thornhill Lees Nursery School. A straight unillustrated talk on the advantages to the family when the children are nursery trained. The fathers supplied short home-made films, slides, etcetera. A very successful evening which went on until 10.00 p.m.
7. March 18th—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Civil Defence course continued:  
     First Aid—Practical.  
     Home Nursing—Practical.
8. March 24th—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Chickenley Methodist Women's Group. Asked for refresher—First Aid and Home Nursing Hints and Aids.
9. March 25th—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Civil Defence—4th session—Practical First Aid and Home Nursing.
10. April 7th—The Mothers' Union. An illustrated talk on some aspects of interest in Public Health Department Work.
11. April 8th. Civil Defence—5th session—Practical First Aid and Home Nursing. One hour each.
12. April 9th. Youth Group in St. Paulinus' Church Hall. A talk, by the use of photographs—"How Youth can Help the Needy in the Community".
13. April 15th—7.30 p.m. Civil Defence 6th session. As before.
14. April 21st. At Whitley School. Parent-Teacher Group. Projector would not work so a straight talk was given on the work of the Local Health Authority. A very enjoyable evening.
15. May 6th. The Civil Defence course continued. Two hours session.
16. May 13th. The Civil Defence course continued as above.
17. May 27th. A new group and new Civil Defence course started for the registered Home Helps employed by the Health Department.
18. June 3rd, 10th, 17th and four other evenings. Spent with this delightful group of people. I am sure we all enjoyed completing the course.  
     All who completed six out of the eight sessions received a certificate to that effect.
19. June 29th—7.30 p.m. At the United Congregational Women's Group. A talk on the work of the National Child-birth Trust, and our work for expectant mothers in Dewsbury.
20. July 9th—8.00 p.m. At Edge Top School. An illustrated talk to the Girl Air Rangers on "Success"—"Personal Hygiene".
21. August 6th. As above. A demonstration on bathing the baby, followed by practical work by individual girls, a small chosen group.



22. August 22nd—Saturday afternoon. Judging Baby Show at Thornhill Working Men's Club.
23. September 10th. The Girl Air Rangers. A Film Strip talk on "Our Social Services".
24. September 21st—7.00 p.m. A Film Strip talk on "Food and Health" at Gawthorpe Chapel to The Older Women's Hour.
25. October 7th. At Cross Bank Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, Batley. A talk with photographs to women—"The Work of the Health Department, Dewsbury".
26. October 9th. At the general meeting of the National Childbirth Trust, a film seen "The Triumph of Childbirth".
27. November 11th—7.30 p.m. At the Victoria Modern School for those entering for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award—an opening refresher class on "Health and Hygiene".
28. November 30th—7.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. For the group of voluntary workers helping at Dewsbury General Hospital. Subject: The work in all its aspects in relationship to the patients discharged from hospital wards and out-patients departments.

It is obvious that we have had a very happy year among the social groups in Dewsbury and elsewhere. We thank them all for their most kind invitation to speak at their social evenings. We are glad to make it known that members of the Health Department are available, when free, to repeat the work of this year, and to expand it where possible.

### **Relaxation and Exercise Training Classes for Labour.**

Four or five classes per week, according to need, were held throughout the year. 670 expectant mothers attended. Three multipara who had had difficult labour previously and who had never had special training had surprising results. One husband came personally to thank us. It was such a relief to him to have one child that was all joy. Eleven were home confinements. 2,114 re-attendances were made at the follow-up classes. Parentcraft classes are always included in the syllabus. Our numbers show a very slight decline on 1963.

We keep in touch and send a small subscription to the National Childbirth Trust whose methods we mainly use, and Miss Oldroyd and I attended a refresher course for Tutors held by them in Wakefield during the weekend of October 9th to 11th.

### **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Education.**

Talks and demonstrations lasting twenty minutes, and slides and filmstrips on various health subjects and mothercraft, are shown to the mothers, both ante-natal and post-natal cases, attending our Local Health Authority Clinics. They all like them very much and pay quiet attention. The idea all started with an effort to prevent careless gossip which can so frighten inexperienced mothers-to-be who are expecting their first baby. Our modern young mothers can hardly blame anyone for lack of useful knowledge in child care when so many talks, demonstrations, and literature are available, free.



### **Infant Welfare Clinics.**

We do like also to show short films of interest in these clinics during the sessions, but more could be done if the tenor of life was not so intense. The mothers and the staff have much to do and their attention can not be wholly given. Nevertheless, a short film shown before the routine of the clinic begins does seem very acceptable to all. Silent Visual Aids set up before the clinic begins especially "On the Move" are attractive to parents through the curiosity of their children.

### **Special Works' Mass X-ray Unit.**

We are visited by the Mass X-ray Unit every year. All the staff help to publicise this event. The large poster board in the town centre always advertises the details well in advance. Leaflets are given out at all clinic sessions as well as the general public advertisements arranged.

This year a short session was held at the Thornhill Modern School for those many members of Dewsbury who live too far away from the town to attend the general centre chosen.

### **Welcome to Citizenship—April 17th, 1964.**

The excellent idea of inviting all those who become "New Citizens of Dewsbury" on reaching the age of 21 years, to come to the Town Hall together on a special evening, to meet the Mayor and the councillors, and to see various displays of the different departments of the Local Authority has had a good response. We contributed by arranging the Health Department exhibit and helping to "man" the stand during the "Welcome".

### **School Health Education.**

Working to a full and heavy programme in the schools, details of which are available in the separate "School Health" report, 1964, Miss Oldroyd has in this setting given our school leavers, and indeed children of all ages in our schools, practical and theoretical training in basic health subjects and the wisdom of a good moral outlook on life and work.

Out of school hours, in seven sessions, meeting the children quite accidentally in small social groups, *i.e.*:—

Sunday School play group.

Youth groups of varying ages.

Duke of Edinburgh Award training classes.

This work has been emphasised, and used again, often as subjects for free discussion under leadership, and practical work has been done where convenient, to the pleasure and satisfaction of all.

Health Education in schools is proving its value in the training of the child who is to be, not only a future citizen, but also one who has to live within a community, which means a greater discipline and carefulness of others in the world of the future.

Special subjects, such as Accident Prevention, Smoking, Fire Aid Care, Care of Personal Hygiene, are kept ever fresh by the excellent follow-up class help given by individual teachers in their own schools and classes. No specific instruction has been given in the subject of Venereal Diseases, but questions have been answered. These have been asked during discussion on infection and human reproduction, in secondary modern schools.

The hazards of tobacco smoking continue to be stressed during classes on personal health. There is always considerable discussion amongst the children many giving examples of members of their own family who have lived to a ripe old age even though they smoked, whilst others will quote deaths due to bronchitis and lung cancer. One is left with the impression that if the parents smoke they approve, but, if not, then they will disapprove of their children smoking. The majority of these classes are given in Secondary Modern Schools but we have now included this subject in the lessons given to the senior children in Chick-enley Junior School.

Recently the film "This is your lung" was shown to all the children in the Secondary Modern Schools and the Secondary Technical School. The staff and the pupils appeared to be impressed by this film.

### **The Town Centre Display Board.**

It is pleasing to watch sometimes, those who stand and stare at this showpiece, especially when it is a young mother with her school age son, or with a group of younger children around her. The board has been kept in use throughout the year with various suitable and sometimes more serious matters. The main topics for the public's attention have been:—

1. "Party-time Safety"—Christmas to January Season.
2. "Now visit your Dentist regularly (Start the new year with good teeth)".
3. "Smoking can spoil your life—Discourage the Habit".
4. "Further Horrible Habits"—a plea for clean habits when buying and displaying and selling food, fruit, meat, etc.
5. "The Fly Menace"—Death comes also via the infecting fly.
6. "Holiday Hygiene and Safety".
7. "Food Hygiene No. 2".
8. "Mass X-ray Information of Times and Places for Public Use".
9. "Prevention of Infections—Polio, Diphtheria, Etc.".
10. "Warning Against Fires in the Home".
11. "Children's Dental Hygiene Display—Daily Care of Teeth, etc.".
12. "The First Christmas"—a display encouraging parents to watch over the younger children. This was a very fairy-like display—very attractive to children at the Christmas Season.



## Work with Students.

All the Nursing and Health Visiting Staff besides ourselves have spent many hours accompanied by or helping in some way all the students, both male and female, who request aid from the Health Department. Some are teachers in training, or nurses, or social workers having to write a thesis for their examinations. We have helped many working far afield but of Dewsbury origin. It is good to think that they do not forget us in their hour of need—even though contact is only postal and they are so far away. We encourage these latter people to visit us when they are on leave.

## The Social Centre.

We were grateful to be able on one occasion to arrange a show of easily knitted and crocheted articles, suitable as gifts, as well as larger articles and garments, all easily made, and therefore helpful for this special social centre. The speaker and demonstrator came from Harrap Bros. (Sirdar Wools Ltd., of Wakefield). It was much enjoyed.

### Staff In-Training Events.

Dr. Brierley several times called all the nursing and health visiting staff together to give helpful medical talks. We also saw two special films:

July 31st. "The Condition and Care of Congenital Dislocation of the Hips".

“<sup>1</sup>Birthday”—a film about delivery of the baby.

We are delighted to have our own new film projector. This will greatly aid our future health education duties.

### V.D. Visiting and Social Work.

The Council joins with the West Riding County Council in providing the services of a V.D. Social Worker who is centred at Dewsbury General Hospital Treatment Centre.

Details of the work carried out by the social worker are set out below:—

Defaulters from Treatment:—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Attended after visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Not Traced	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of ineffective visits to defaulters	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Total number of revisits to defaulters	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Contacts dealt with for first time:—							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Attended and examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ante-Natal Positive W.R. investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Attended Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of Clinic attendances by social worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Total number of conferences at County Hall, Wakefield, with consultant venerealogist about work in all districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total visits for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	376

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

During 1964 there has been the usual increase in the number of elderly, or elderly chronic sick patients, who require varying amounts of help—ranging from about two hours per week in some cases up to 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. daily in one case—depending on the need of the patient concerned. The majority of these elderly people can manage very well with the minimum of help, as they are quite capable of carrying out the lighter domestic duties such as dusting, the preparation of simple meals, making beds, etcetera, but they require additional help for washing floors, cleaning windows and work which entails climbing step ladders and so on. When possible these patients are given extra time occasionally so that their homes may be thoroughly cleaned. The patient in receipt of daily help from 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. is entirely dependent on the Home Help, as her disability is such that she is quite unable to get up and dress without assistance and in addition to the normal day to day household management, the Home Help prepares meals, as the patient cannot do this alone. This daily visit by the Home Help has enabled this patient to remain in her own home, which otherwise would be quite impossible.

The maternity cases have also increased in the past year, but quite a number of these patients have been able to manage with part-time instead of full-time help, as they have had assistance from friends or relatives, and this has helped in easing the constant pressure on the Home Help Service which increases yearly.

The establishment of full-time help allowed for the Service during 1964 was the equivalent of 40 full-time, and consisted of 12 full-time and 48 part-time helps at the year end.

The work of these Home Helps, in attending to the needs of their patients, their tolerance, sympathy and understanding in dealing with elderly patients, who can be so very trying at times, cannot be too highly praised, and their value to the community is very great.

#### Cases helped, 1957-1964.

		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Maternity Cases	...	20	26	28	53	81	73	62	78
T.B. Cases	...	3	1	4	4	3	4	1	1
Chronic Sick & Old Age Cases	...	274	316	365	382	415	407	412	448
Others	...	27	17	21	30	32	31	29	20
Totals	...	324	360	418	469	531	515	504	547



### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. K. Chaffer, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, for the following report:—

The following table shows, in the usual form, the number of persons referred to the Service throughout the year and the sources from which the referrals came:—

	M.I.		P.P.		S.N.		S.S.N.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
General Practitioners ...	18	30	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	30
Hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	5	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	7
Hospitals after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	19	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20
Local Education Authority ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	3	4
Police & Courts...	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
Other Sources ...	11	17	—	1	4	4	—	2	15	24
Totals ...	61	76	—	2	7	7	2	3	70	88
									158	

The number of patients under care at the end of the year and the type of care given is shown below:

	M.I.		P.P.		S.N.		S.S.N.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Junior Training Centre	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	4	14	10
Adult Training Centre	—	—	—	—	4	5	10	8	14	13
Receiving Home Visits (Not included above)	47	62	—	2	21	12	7	5	75	81
Totals ...	47	62	—	2	32	23	24	17	103	104
									207	

M.I. ... Mentally Ill

P.P. ... Psychopath

S.N. ... Subnormal

S.S.N. ... Severely Subnormal

### **Community Care.**

Changes of staff during the year have had a somewhat disruptive effect on the case work undertaken by the Service. So much of the help that is given both to the mentally ill and to the sub-normal is dependent on the relationship established between the worker and the patient and his family. Frequent changes of staff can, therefore have a disturbing effect on certain of those the service exists to help.

Mr. Wilman and Mr. Roberts left the service at the end of January after serving part-time in the capacity of Duly Authorised Officer since 1948 up to the Mental Health Act, 1959, and lately as Mental Welfare Officer in a part-time capacity. Mrs. Doran also resigned from the service on the grounds of ill-health. Mr. J. H. Preece was appointed full-time Mental Welfare Officer in January but resigned to take up a post as Senior Mental Welfare Officer with West Sussex County Council in August. Mr. Falkingham, resigned a month later, again for a senior appointment in London. Two new officers, Mr. J. Gibson and Mr. B. Rostron were appointed and took up their duties at the beginning of October.

As in previous years, the admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals arranged by the Mental Welfare Officers have been mostly effected in an informal manner and compulsory procedures have been kept to an absolute minimum. The usual arrangements were made for the short-term care of certain severely sub-normal persons during the Summer months so that the parents could have a short period free of responsibility. Guardianship powers have not been invoked during the period and still remain unused since the commencement of the Mental Health Act.

Liason with the Hospital Service has been maintained and improved upon and regular meetings with the Storthes Hall Staff, Medical, Nursing and Social Work have continued. The two psychiatric clinics at Dewsbury General Hospital continue to be attended by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

### **Training Centres.**

The Junior and Adult Training Centres continue to do a very useful work and the statistics show the number attending. During the year there was only one staff change, Mrs. Clay was appointed in place of Mrs. Harrison and commenced duties on the 7th January.

The usual activities took place. Medical inspections were held in June and Dental inspections in July. The annual outing for both Junior and Adult trainees took place in June and a good day was had in Southport. In early October, the Rev. E. H. Tue conducted a short harvest festival service and there was a most pleasing display of flowers, fruit, etc., brought by the children and young people. The usual Christmas parties were held and

attended by members of the Health Committee and the medical staff. Two students from the National Association for Mental Health training course in Sheffield spent six weeks each on practical work in the Centre and a student teacher from Bretton Hall Training College spent two weeks working in the Centre during the Summer. Some items of handicrafts were again entered in Batley Show, and gained several prizes. A special class for Training Centre entries has now been made in the handicrafts section of this show. The mid-day meal continues to be supplied by the school meals service and this arrangement appears to be quite satisfactory. The purchase of new, smaller dining tables has enabled the meal to be taken in more of a family atmosphere and this has given greater opportunity for training in table manners, etc. It has also given the opportunity for the young men and women to meet together in normal social contact with benefit to both.

The Parent and Staff Association has had an active year and regular monthly meetings have taken place as well as the annual evening outing and the Christmas social evening and dinner.

The Adult Training Centre continues to rely on work from Messrs. Birkby's of Liversedge. This, as in previous years consists mainly of simple operations on small plastic components. The young men dismantle disused electricity meters and the young women do various handicrafts as a supplement to this. All earn something and receive a pay-packet weekly.

A word should be said in appreciation of the devoted staff for the large measure of interest and patience they have shown in their work throughout the year. These qualities have contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the Centre and happiness of the trainees.

### **Residential Accommodation.**

Building operations are still in progress but it is hoped that the hostel will be ready for occupation within the coming year.





**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

**The Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**  
**(Other than Tuberculosis).**

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital or occurring in Hosiptal	Total Deaths
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	7	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	21†
Measles ... ..	727	5	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	18	4	—
Para-typhoid ... ..	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	13	1	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)* ...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (P.)‡ ...	—	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Anthrax ... ..	1	—	—
	775	11	21

†Some cases of pneumonia are not notifiable. The deaths from pneumonia are not related to the notifications.

\*Non-paralytic. ‡Paralytic.

**DETAILS OF THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS  
OF THE YEAR 1964.**

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	7
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	159	172	224	69	30	30	4	1	11	6	13	8	727
Whooping Cough	1	6	2	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	18
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (P.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>775</b>

### Tuberculosis.

#### Total Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1964.

	M	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	85	30	115
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	30	10	40
	<u>115</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>155</u>

#### Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5 ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
5—15 ... ..	2	5	7	3	1	4
16—25 ... ..	6	6	12	4	4	8
26—35 ... ..	34	7	41	11	2	13
36—45 ... ..	15	5	20	6	—	6
46—55 ... ..	7	3	10	3	—	3
56—65 ... ..	12	2	14	1	2	3
66 upwards ... ..	9	2	11	1	1	2
Totals ... ..	85	30	115	30	10	40

#### Tuberculosis Mortality 1964.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	1	—	—	—
25—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	—	3	—	—	—

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.05 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :— 0.00 per 1,000 population.



Pulmonary Tuberculosis was voluntarily notifiable in Dewsbury from 1907 and compulsorily notifiable throughout the country from 1912. The following table shows the decline in the notifications and deaths from 1912 to the present time.

### Tuberculosis.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1912—1915 (average)	107.5	31.7	139.2	51.8	16.8	68.6
1916—1920 (average)	97.4	15.6	113	42.4	11.6	54
1921—1925 (average)	43.6	9.4	53	33.6	9.2	42.8
1926—1930 (average)	38.6	15.2	53.8	30.6	9.4	40
1931—1935 (average)	41.4	18.8	60.2	32.2	7.4	39.6
1936—1940 (average)	45	21.6	66.6	22.8	5.8	28.6
1941—1945 (average)	31.4	12.6	44	20.6	9.0	29.6
1946—1950 (average)	24.8	16	40.8	14	5	19
1951—1955 (average)	22.8	9.8	32.6	9.6	0.6	10
1936	42	23	65	24	12	36
1937	55	22	77	22	8	30
1938	51	29	80	16	0	22
1939	32	15	47	25	2	27
1940	45	19	64	27	1	28
1941	39	19	58	28	6	34
1942	31	4	35	19	15	34
1943	32	10	42	20	11	31
1944	29	11	40	16	5	21
1945	26	19	45	20	8	28
1946	20	12	32	11	5	16
1947	31	15	46	19	9	28
1948	22	18	40	13	5	18
1949	26	20	46	12	6	18
1950	25	15	40	15	—	15
1951	31	8	39	17	—	17
1952	25	9	34	12	1	13
1953	30	17	47	7	1	8
1954	8	6	14	8	1	9
1955	20	9	29	4	—	4
1956	22	7	29	4	2	6
1957	14	8	22	2	1	3
1958	17	9	26	4	—	4
1959	23	5	28	2	1	3
1960	14	5	19	3	—	3
1961	17	11	28	3	1	4
1962	33	18	51	5	—	5
1963	37	10	47	2	—	2
1964	17	4	21	3	—	3

During 1964, 3 persons died from the disease, and 21 were removed from the register as recovered. 40 patients received treatment in sanatoria and the number of persons vaccinated under the contact scheme with B.C.G. was 45.

7 were removed from the register "lost sight of" and 14 transferred to other areas and 8 returned to Pakistan.

### Venereal Diseases

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Special Treatment Centre at Dewsbury General Hospital.

The following table shows the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the area in which patients dealt with for the first time resided.

Name of County or County Borough	Dewsbury	West Riding	Total
Number of cases from each area :—			
Syphilis ... ..	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea ... ..	64	31	95
Other conditions ... ..	80	103	183
TOTALS ... ..	144	135	279

### Food Poisoning

The annual return of Food Poisoning Notifications required by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1964, is :—

#### ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

- Local Authority—Dewsbury C.B. Year 1964.
- (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General :—
 

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	1	—	1

 (b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained. Nil.  
 (c) Fatal Cases. Nil.
- Particulars of Outbreaks. Nil.
- Single Cases. Agent Salmonella Poona. 1
- Salmonella Infections, not Food Borne. Nil.

**Cancer.**

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1964	...	...	...	118
Rate per 1,000 population, 1964	...	...	...	2·2

Deaths from Cancer in Age Groups :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 35 years	...	...	2	2	4
35—44 years	...	...	3	1	4
45—54 years	...	...	3	10	13
55—64 years	...	...	21	12	33
65—74 years	...	...	16	17	33
Over 75 years	...	...	12	19	31
			57	61	118

**Cancer Deaths 1951-64.**

Year	Total No. of Deaths from Cancer All sites	Deaths from Cancer of the Lung		
		Total	Males	Females
1951	106	12	10	2
1952	116	17	15	2
1953	104	20	16	4
1954	119	19	18	1
1955	97	11	10	1
1956	113	24	21	3
1957	117	22	21	1
1958	135	24	21	3
1959	109	20	16	4
1960	120	22	21	1
1961	117	21	19	2
1962	137	36	31	5
1963	115	22	20	2
1964	118	26	24	2





**REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Public Health Inspector's Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Halifax Road,  
Dewsbury.

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1964.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the  
County Borough of Dewsbury.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again, I have much pleasure to submit to you my Annual Report and record of work carried out by the Public Health Inspector's Department for the year ended 31st December, 1964. The Thornhill Smoke Control area survey was completed during the year and the Order was submitted to the Minister in December. The area comprises over 3,000 acres and contains over 4,000 premises. Confirmation of the Order is not expected until the spring of 1965. It is interesting to note that under Section 45 of the Housing Act, 1964, the Minister has designated all electric space heating appliances (except those of the storage type and using off peak electricity) as being unsuitable for installation in all future smoke control areas and therefore do not qualify for grant if installed by owners. It is also interesting to note that grants can now be paid to owners of dwellings which were built between June, 1956 and August, 1964. Electric and gas ignition appliances also rank for grant purposes from now on.

It has been necessary therefore to designate the hitherto accepted open fire approved appliance as being unsuitable in the Thornhill Smoke Control Order, but solid fuel can be used in either a closed stove type of appliance or the under floor draught type. The Ministry suggest that the amount of grant should be £25 per room per conversion.

Slum Clearance proceeds as quickly as possible and during the year 136 houses were demolished. This necessitated the rehousing of 572 persons which constituted 182 families and single persons. Three houses were closed during the year.

The routine sampling of milk reveals that Brucellosis is becoming more prevalent among the bovine animal population. Once this disease is detected in a sample, it is possible for the affected animal to be traced and the farmer is advised to seek advice from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or alternatively, have the animal sent for slaughter. As there is no control on the sale of affected animals, such animals can be sold from market to market thus causing the disease to become more widespread. I feel that action at national level must be taken in the very near future in an effort to eradicate this disease. Details of milk samples affected with Brucellosis will be found under the heading of "Milk Supply".

During the year, certain provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, became operative. The process of registration of premises under the Act commenced on the 1st May, 1964, and should have been complete by 31st July, 1964.

Due to lack of publicity of the Act, it was necessary for the District Inspectors to make 327 visits to the various premises in an effort to complete the register. Due to shortage of staff towards the latter part of the year, further progress under the Act was halted.

New legislation enacted during the year was the Housing Act, 1964, which gives power to a local authority to improve houses compulsorily by the provision of standard amenities with the aid of a grant. The Dried Milk Regulations, 1964, re-enact and amend the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927 and the Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943, and the Public Health (Dried Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1948. The Regulations prescribe standards for the fat content of the various types of milk, the moisture content for all dried milks, and the containers must carry a declaration as to the milk fat content of such products.

The Soft Drinks Regulations, 1964, revoke the 1963 Regulations and re-enact with amendments the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953, the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) (Amendments) Order, 1954, and the Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963. Standards are laid down for artificial sweeteners which may be used in place of saccharin and vending machines from which soft drinks are available, must display where appropriate, the content of artificial sweetener on the machine itself. The Meat (Treatment) Regulations, 1964, prohibit certain substances to be added to raw and unprocessed meat, or the sale of any such meat so treated.

In spite of staff shortages from time to time, the work of the Department continues but of course, not as efficiently as one would like. At this point, I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their help and support throughout the year, and also the Medical Officer of Health for his most valued assistance and support. I wish to record my thanks to the staff of Inspectors, clerks and workmen for the excellent way in which they have carried out their duties, often under very difficult conditions.

I remain, your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

#### **Staff.**

The inspectorial staff comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, three District Public Health Inspectors, one student Public Health Inspector and a Technical Officer (Smoke Control).

The remaining staff consists of three female clerks, and two van drivers/disinfectors.



In addition to the statutory qualifications held by all the District Public Health Inspectors, they also hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, whilst additional qualifications held include:—

Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works:  
Sanitary and Domestic Engineering Certificate: and  
Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

### **SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.**

**1. Number of Food premises in the Area, by type of business :—**

Butchers	...	...	...	...	56
Bakers & Pastry Cooks	...	...	...	...	18
Cafes, Food Preparing Premises and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	24
Dairies & Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	220
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	11
Tripe Shops	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	50
Fish, fruit and greengrocers	...	...	...	...	39
Grocers & Provision Dealers	...	...	...	...	141
Health Food Stores	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	288
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	15
General, mixed and off licence	...	...	...	...	71

**2. Number of Food premises registered under—**

(a) Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 448

(b) Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1960 :—

(Premises and Persons) ... .. 220

**3. Number of inspections of registered food premises :—**

Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	56
Preserved Foods, &c.	...	...	...	...	310
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	111

### **Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.**

The above regulations have been rigourously enforced resulting in a high standard of hygiene in all food premises.

Food & Drugs Act—letters sent	...	...	...	...	8
No. of contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	1

**4. Educational Activities :—**

The personal approach to traders and employees regarding the handling and storage of food has been maintained satisfactorily by the District Public Health Inspectors.

**5. Method of disposal of condemned food :—**

Condemned foods are collected and removed for disposal to the Corporation's Destructor Plant.

**6. Special examination of a stock or consignment :—**

No examination was called for during the year.



**Adulteration.**

The recognised minimum rate of sampling is three samples per 1,000 population per annum, so taking the population of Dewsbury as 50,000 approximately, this gives a total number of 150 samples per year.

During 1964, there were 141 samples taken for chemical analysis, of which 131 were reported genuine and 10 adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration of 7·6%.

136 visits were made by the Inspectors for the purpose of taking samples, giving a rate of 2·8 samples per 1,000 population.

Number of samples taken during the last five years :—

Suggested Guide Rate	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
150	283	214	280	237	141

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000 :

Suggested Guide Rate	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
3·0	5·6	4·3	5·6	4·8	2·8

The results of the analysis of samples :—

Milk :

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number taken ...	167	137	154	101	51
Number adulterated ...	24	5	16	3	3
Percentage adulterated	14·3	3·6	10·4	2·9	5·8

## Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination.

Article	Samples Taken	Informal		Formal		Total	
		Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd
Milk ... ..	51	47	2	1	1	48	3
Ice Cream ... ..	12	12	—	—	—	12	—
Margarine ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Creamed rice ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pork Sausage ... ..	19	16	3	—	—	16	3
Beef Sausage ... ..	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Beef & Pork Sausage ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mixed Sausage ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Pie ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Steak & Kidney Pie ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Potted Meat ... ..	11	10	1	—	—	10	1
Potted Meat Paste ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Potted Beef ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Potted Jellyed Beef ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Beef Paste ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Minced Beef ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Minced Beef with Onion & Gravy ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haslet ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Black Pudding ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Brawn ... ..	6	6	—	—	—	6	—
Sild ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Milk Shake Syrup ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Brown Flour ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pure Nut Oil ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Orange Drink ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Tomato Juice ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Curry Powder ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pure Lemon Curd ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Marmalade ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rose Pink Colour ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dried Brewers' Yeast ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dried Thyme ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dried Mint ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dried Sage ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Brandy ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whisky ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Rum ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Gin ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total ... ..	141	124	9	7	1	131	10

### Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
2816	Pure Lemon Curd	Soluble Solids (63·0%. 65·0% is the minimum required.
2817	Marmalade	Ingredients (Unnecessarily) declared as Orange and Sugar. Correct order—Sugar and Orange.
2824	Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy	Meat 48·9%. Should be not less than 70%.
2830	Milk	Contained 93·4% of the minimum amount of fat required.
2837	Milk	Contained 63·4% of the minimum amount of fat required.
2858	Pork Sausage	Meat 69·4%. sulphur dioxide 176 p.p.m. Presence of sulphur dioxide was not declared.
2859	Pork Sausage	Meat 81·1%. sulphur dioxide 143 p.p.m. Presence of sulphur dioxide was not declared.
2877	Potted Meat	Meat Content 65·6%. Should not be less than 80%.
2889	Pork Sausage	Meat Content 58·0%. Should not be less than 65%.
2915	Milk	Contained 2·2% of added water.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Within the County Borough of Dewsbury, 100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered took place at the three private slaughterhouses. The District Public Health Inspectors maintain Sunday meat inspection at one of the slaughterhouses by working a rota duty.

During 1964, 622 visits were made to the slaughterhouses, and 3 tons, 5 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food. 1,384 cattle, 256 cows, 41 calves, 4,547 sheep and 5,101 pigs were slaughtered within the County Borough, but no horses. This Department collects and disposes of by incineration all offals and small quantities of meat which the occupiers of the slaughterhouses surrender, but any carcase found to be unfit for food is dyed by the Inspectors before being sold to manufacturers of non-edible products.

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	1384	256	41	4517	5101
Number inspected ... ..	1384	256	41	4517	5101
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticercosis :</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	2	6	—	2	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	177	30	—	32	275
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis ... ..	13	14	—	0.75	5.53
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	11
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.20
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls	...	664
No. of inspections of food preparers (meat)	...	44
No. of Licences to slaughter animals held on 31st Dec., 1964	...	15

### Other Foods

Number of visits to other Food Premises	...	311
"    "    Fried Fish Shops	...	138
"    "    Bakehouses	...	92
"    "    Food Preparers (other than meat)	...	207
	<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>



Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food of man :—

**TINNED FOOD—**

Fruit	...	...	...	114 tins
Meat	...	...	...	368 „
Vegetables	...	...	...	89 „
Soup	...	...	...	44 „
Milk	...	...	...	49 „
Fish	...	...	...	16 „
Other Foods	...	...	...	96 „

**OTHER FOODS—**

Meat spread	...	...	...	20 jars
Honey	...	...	...	1 jar
Mussels	...	...	...	2½ sacks
Cress	...	...	...	36 boxes
Ham	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Margarine	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Yams	...	...	...	30 cwts.
Quaker Oats	...	...	...	33 packets
Bacon	...	...	...	8 „
Shredded Wheat	...	...	...	1 „

**MILK SUPPLY.**

**The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960-1963.**

No. of Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	111

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963, held at 31st December, 1964, was:—

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised, Untreated, and Sterilised)	...	...	...	...	40
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised and Untreated)	...	...	...	...	5
Dealers Licences (Sterilised only)	...	...	...	...	162

**Chemical Analysis.**

The legal requirement for milk is a minimum content of 3·0% butter fat and 8·5% solids not fat. 51 samples were taken during 1964 and all but 3 were reported genuine.

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
March	20	3·75	8·82	—
May	8	3·47	8·78	1
June	2	2·65	9·02	1
July	12	3·69	8·77	—
December	9	3·51	8·76	1
Total	51	3·41	8·83	3

### Bacteriological Analysis.

Samples of milk are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for routine examination. 177 samples were reported as satisfactory after the prescribed tests and 8 unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the types of examination carried out and the results; appropriate action was taken where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Designation	Type of Test							
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Biological	
	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Raw Milk and Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk	83	—	—	—	—	—	44	8
Pasteurised and T.T. Pasteurised Milk	83	—	83	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ... ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—

### Brucella Abortus.

1. Number of samples of raw milk examined ... .. 77
2. Number of positive samples found ... Ring Test 12  
Cream Culture 7
3. Action taken in respect of positive samples:

Where the milk affected with Brucellosis is not usually sent for Heat Treatment, a notice is served on the Producer by the Medical Officer of Health directing that the milk shall be so Heat Treated until such times as the samples are proved clear of the disease.

Help is given to the farmer by way of individual sampling of the whole herd and the affected animal isolated. The farmer is advised to remove the animal from the herd for slaughter.

### ICE CREAM.

During the year, frequent sampling of ice cream continued and the standard of 5.0% milk fat still remains. Of the 12 samples taken this year, none of the samples fell below the required standard.

Fat Content	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.0% to 0.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0% to 1.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0% to 2.9%	1	6.5	1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.0% to 3.9%	1	6.5	1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0% to 4.9%	—	—	1	5.9	—	—	1	6.2	—	—
5.0% and over	13	87.0	14	82.3	19	100	15	93.8	12	100

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1964 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
April ... ..	5	5	—
July ... ..	3	3	—
September ... ..	2	2	—
November ... ..	2	2	—
Total	12	12	—

### Bacteriological Analysis.

In Dewsbury there are 3 ice cream producers, each having their own manufacturing premises, and production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows :—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.			
Grade 1	...	...	4½ hours or more
„ 2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
„ 3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
„ 4	...	...	()

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a minimum period of 6 months, 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples of ice cream are as follows:—

#### Manufactured in Dewsbury—

Number of Premises—3	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade
Methylene Blue Test ...	21	—	—	—

#### Manufactured outside Dewsbury—

Number of Premises—3	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade
Methylene Blue Test ...	3	—	—	—
Number of Samples—24	24	—	—	—

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples :—

Month	No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test Grades			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
April ... ..	8	8	—	—	—
May ... ..	4	4	—	—	—
June ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
July ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
August ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
September ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
November ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Total	24	24	—	—	—



### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district ... —
2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results ... —
3. Comments on the first year's administration of these regulations ... —

### GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

#### Analysis of Inspections.

The table which follows shows the varied nature of the visits made by the Public Health Inspector under the heading of general sanitary administration.

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns	Re-Inspections	Total Visits
<b>Housing Conditions :</b>			
<b>Dwellinghouse inspections—</b>			
Under Public Health Acts ... ..	1022	2025	3047
„ Housing Acts... ..	257	159	416
„ Housing Acts (overcrowded) ...	25	—	25
„ Housing Acts (classifications) ...	100	1	101
„ Housing Acts (clearance areas) ...	15	—	15
„ Housing Acts (Individual Unfit) ...	—	—	—
Re Accumulations ... ..	116	25	141
Re Cellars Flooding ... ..	86	33	119
Re Yards, Courts, Passages, &c. ...	19	—	19
Re Water Supply ... ..	150	266	416
Inspections for the M.O.H. ... ..	84	—	84
<b>Visits to :</b>			
Schools ... ..	16	—	16
Entertainment Places... ..	9	—	9
Piggeries ... ..	21	4	25
Public Conveniences ... ..	91	—	91
Street Gullies and Sewers ... ..	95	81	176
Market Stalls ... ..	1153	12	1165
Stable Premises ... ..	21	1	22
Animals and Birds ... ..	16	4	20
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	44	55	99
Refuse Tips ... ..	72	22	94
Pet Shops ... ..	33	—	33
Common-lodging-houses ... ..	4	—	4
Offensive Trades ... ..	21	—	21
Miscellaneous ... ..	1499	—	1499
Interviews (Owners, etc.) ... ..	815	—	815
Visits for Water Sampling ... ..	54	—	54

#### Complaints.

Number and nature of complaints received and investigated :—

Dampness ... ..	26
Vermin— Rodents ... ..	424
Insect Pests ... ..	26
Refuse Accommodation ... ..	32
<b>Sanitary Accommodation :</b>	
Water Closets ... ..	40
Water Closet drains ... ..	6
Overcrowding ... ..	2
<b>Water Supply :</b>	
Defective pipes ... ..	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	9
Drainage ... ..	51



**Washing Accommodation :**

Sinks ... ..	7
Sink Waste Pipes ... ..	10
Water in Cellar ... ..	33
Miscellaneous ... ..	59

**General :**

Fireplaces ... ..	3
Roofs ... ..	36
Chimneys ... ..	11
Plasterwork ... ..	13
Eavesgutters ... ..	1
Windows ... ..	2
Doors ... ..	1
Floors ... ..	1

**Total ... .. 799**

**Nuisances.**

Nuisances found ... ..	683
Nuisances remedied ... ..	603

**Action under Public Health Act, 1936.**

Notices Served.		Notices Complied With.	
Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
51	253	38	188

**Action under Dewsbury Corporation Act, 1938 (S.20)**

Notices Served.	Notices Complied With
41	40

**Common Lodging Houses.**

In Dewsbury we have only one registered Common Lodging House and regular inspections are made to ensure that the keeper's accommodation is clean and satisfactory and the decorations, etc., to the lodgers' rooms are maintained in clean condition.

**Housing Statistics.****1.—Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year :—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1083
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	2214
(c) Number of dwellinghouses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957 ... ..	4
(d) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	4

**2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal notices :—**

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	252
---	-----

**3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**

(a) Houses inspected under Section 4, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	143
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	159
(c) Proceedings under Sections 9 & 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ... ..	Nil

(d) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring repairs ... ..			97
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
(a) By owners ... ..			67
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..			20
(e) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 & 35 of the Housing Act, 1957 :			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..			—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. ... ..			—
(3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..			—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses for which undertakings were submitted and accepted by the Council ... ..			—
(5) Number of dwellinghouses made fit on undertakings accepted by the Council ... ..			—
(6) Number of dwellinghouses voluntarily closed by owners ...			1
(f) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..			—
4.—Housing Act, 1957.—Overcrowding :—			
(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year			29
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..			29
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..			116
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding ... ..			12
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...			36
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..			114
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after local authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..			—
(e) Temporary Overcrowding Licences granted ... ..			—
5.—Housing Act, 1957—Housing Survey (contd.):—			
Number of visits made in respect of above ... ..			96

## RODENT CONTROL.

### Rats and Mice.

Disinfestation of all types of premises has continued during the year. As in previous years, dwellinghouses and Corporation premises are treated free of charge, whilst business premises are charged for labour and materials used plus administration costs.

Two comprehensive treatments were given to the Corporation Sewers within the Borough, the labour being supplied by the Borough Engineer. In addition to this, 10% of the remaining sewers were also test baited. One infestation of rats at Pilgrim Tip has occurred during 1964.

The following table shows the number of visits and treatments of various types of property :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	NON-AGRICULTURAL			AGRI-CULTURAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	175	18734	3841	55
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :				
(a) Notification	34	358	70	1
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise ( <i>e.g.</i> , visited primarily for some other purpose)	44	202	68	—
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	66	330	85	2
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by—				
(a) Rats (Major)	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	38	261	50	—
(b) Mice (Major)	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	40	299	88	—
V. Number of infested properties in Section IV treated by Local Authority	78	560	138	—
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	219	1592	520	—
VII. No. of block control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

51 observations were made on industrial chimneys during the year and 81 visits were made to boiler plants. Contact with Engineers has been maintained in an effort to minimise the emission of dark smoke. 4 new boilers were installed and 1 cupola was installed in a local factory.

Observations were taken by comparison with the Ringelmann Chart. 1 contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, was reported upon and a verbal warning was given to the offender.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1964.

#### Estimation of sulphur dioxide by lead peroxide method.

##### OBSERVATIONS AT SAVILE TOWN.

				Mg. of SO <sub>3</sub> /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO <sub>2</sub> (louvered cover)
January	...	...	...	2.82
February	...	...	...	2.20
March	...	...	...	1.52
April	...	...	...	1.92
May	...	...	...	1.36
June	...	...	...	1.17
July	...	...	...	0.95
August	...	...	...	1.05
September	...	...	...	1.56
October	...	...	...	1.95
November	...	...	...	2.59
December	...	...	...	3.17

#### Meteorological Report, 1964.

##### OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

				Rainfall inches	Sunshine	
					Hours	Minutes
January	...	...	...	1.19	29	05
February	...	...	...	0.81	49	55
March	...	...	...	4.63	45	00
April	...	...	...	1.62	110	40
May	...	...	...	2.44	208	10
June	...	...	...	2.37	103	35
July	...	...	...	2.88	139	00
August	...	...	...	2.43	151	00
September	...	...	...	0.79	129	45
October	...	...	...	1.97	91	10
November	...	...	...	1.39	35	05
December	...	...	...	2.65	28	20



Atmospheric Pollution  
Record of Observations with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1964.

Month	Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe (Sewage Works)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Savile Town (Spen Valley Dairy)		Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)	
	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
January	462	11.78	334	8.19	555	14.16	482	12.28
February	383	9.76	316	8.06	395	10.08	578	14.75
March ...	530	13.52	536	13.68	606	15.47	847	21.59
April ...	566	14.44	292	7.45	1196	30.50	564	14.39
May ...	464	11.82	340	8.68	1698	43.30	624	15.93
June ...	481	12.28	393	10.32	440	11.22	437	11.15
July ...	2016	51.40	454	11.57	964	24.58	483	12.32
August	661	16.87	434	11.06	750	19.14	475	12.10
*September	538	13.70	321	8.19	—	—	388	9.90
*October	505	12.89	390	9.95	—	—	512	13.06
*November	451	11.49	384	9.80	—	—	442	11.27
†December	799	20.39	435	11.09	†530	13.51	464	11.85
Total Deposit	7856	200.34	4629	118.04	7134	181.96	6296	158.59
Average per month	655	16.69	387	9.84	799	20.22	525	13.22
Average per month for all gauges 14.99 tons of soot deposited per square mile.								

M.—Metric tons of soot deposited per 100 sq. kilometres.  
E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.  
\*Gauge broken.  
†Gauge re-sited at Earlsheaton School.

**Rag Flock.**

Under the Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, 3 licences relating to premises manufacturing or storing rag flock were renewed and 2 upholstery premises registered.

1 formal sample of rag flock, 1 sample of feathers and 1 sample of layered felt were submitted for analysis and all were reported genuine.

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.**

During 1964, there were 6 informal samples of Fertilisers and 3 informal samples of Feeding Stuffs taken and sent for analysis.

**Pharmacy and Poisons.**

Throughout the year, 23 visits were made to premises which were registered as Listed Sellers under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. There were no contraventions of this Act.

**Vermin.**

37 visits were made to verminous premises and 9 visits to premises which were found to be dirty.

As in previous years, all insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with the most up-to-date insecticides, and this proved satisfactory. Verminous clothing and beddings are treated by steam disinfestation at the Municipal Buildings.

39 houses, with a total of 86 rooms, have been treated and 8,763 articles of bedding, clothing and furniture were disinfested.

Local manufacturers requiring disinfection certificates for goods treated before exportation has continued.

**Infectious Diseases.**

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	18
No. of houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	4
No. of rooms	8
No. of articles	196

In all cases the bedding is collected by the staff of the Department, and steam disinfected.

**Refuse Accommodation.**

285 inspections were made and 64 dustbins renewed or provided.

**Factories Act, 1961.**

No. of inspections (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	134
No. of inspections (No Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	14
No. of re-inspections (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	38
No. of re-inspections (No Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	10
No. of inspections (Outworkers)	...	...	...	—

**Inspections of Factories by Public Health Inspectors for  
Purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	56	24	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies and is enforced by the Local Authority	346	172	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	12	23	—	—
Total	414	219	—	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	2	—	—	—
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	9	—	—	—

Number of outworkers ... 0

## Outwork.

Nature of work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains & nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass & brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron & steel cables & chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron & steel anchors & grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches & keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet & tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates & sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—



**Drainage.**

Plans of all proposed additional drainage work to existing buildings are submitted for the consideration of this Department before their approval, and on completion of these works, the drains are tested by this Department.

**Drain Tests :****Total Length of drains tested by smoke—**

4 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	647 feet
6 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 feet
9 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

**No. of drains tested and inspected—**

Inspections of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Smoke tests—new drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke tests—existing drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Colour tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Chemical tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

**Shops Acts.**

No. of Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
„ Re-Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	...	680

**Merchandise Marks Acts.**

464 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of the Acts, minor contraventions being remedied by informal action.











